Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889. NO. 8824.

NORTH PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO.

Great Reduction of Prices.

WILL OFFER UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

FARM WAGONS at..... $ 70
OREGON HACKS, 4-spring..... 125
SQUIRES' PAT. BUGGY..... 100

And all other goods at the same proportionate reduction.

FACTORY AND REPOSITORY, 21st and T Streets.

W. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE — Wholesale and Retail. Largest Stock, Finest Goods, New Designs, Lowest Prices.

L. C. HENRICHSEN, 149 First St.

[illegible] & [illegible]

Send for Catalogues.

MIRRORS, MOULDINGS, and PICTURES, ARTISTS' FRAMES, MATERIALS.

170-172 First St., Portland, Or.

[illegible] Manufacturer of [illegible]

Sealskin Garments to Order a Specialty.

Best Alaska Seal, London Dye and Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

29 Washington Street.

NAPTHALY KOHN. CHARLES KOHN.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

The Wholesale Wine and Whisky Merchants

52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

Sole Agents of the Most Celebrated Brand of

"United We Stand" Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Peruvian Bitters. Ph. Best Milwaukee Beer.
Delbeck & Co. Delmonico Champagnes.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

"CARTE BLANCHE," (WHITE LABEL) A Magnificent Rich Wine.

"GRAND VIN SEC," (BROWN LABEL) Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that Every Bottle bears the Private Label of

MACONDRAY & CO.,

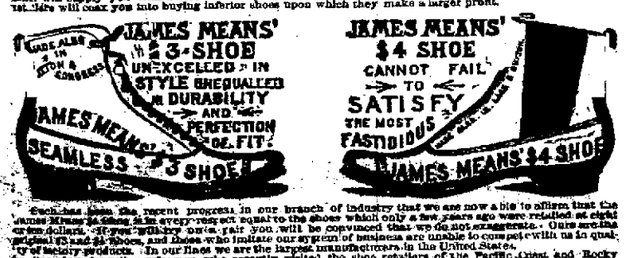
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS!

OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS!

"Competition is the Life of Trade," and if you have not seen our latest improved goods you cannot imagine how lively trade is, or how hard our competitors have to work to keep within sight of us. Ask your retailers for the James Means $3 Shoe, or the James Means $4 Shoe, according to your needs.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with shoes so stamped, if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.



Each has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the same leather and workmanship in every pair of our $3 shoes as were retailed at eight dollars a few years ago. Every pair is warranted to the shoe which only a few years ago were retailed at eight or ten dollars. If you will try one pair you will be convinced that we do not exaggerate. Ours are the original $3 and $4 shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Our factory salesmen, who recently visited the shoe retailers of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Region writes from there as follows:

"I am more than satisfied with the results of my trip. I have thus far succeeded in placing our full line in the hands of 'A' No. 1 dealers in every point I have visited." He goes on to say, "This is a splendid section for $3 and $4 shoes in, because most of the retailers are charging their customers at retail about double the prices which the shoes have cost at wholesale. The consequence is that the people who wear shoes are paying six or seven dollars a pair for shoes which are not worth as much as our JAMES MEANS' $3 and $4 SHOES. Our shoes with their very low retail prices stamped on the soles of every pair are fast breaking down the high prices which have hitherto ruled in the retail markets here, and when a retailer pulls in a full line of our goods in his stock they at once begin to get off like hot cakes, so great is the demand for them."

Now, I had reader, stop and consider what the above signifies so far as you are concerned. It assures you that if you keep on buying shoes bearing no manufacturers name or fixed retail price stamped on the soles, you cannot tell what you are getting and your retailer is positively marking your double what your shoes have cost him. Now, can you afford to do this while we are protecting you by stamping our name and shoes have cost him. Now, can you afford to do this while we are protecting you by stamping our name and the fixed retail prices upon the soles of our shoes before they leave our factory so that you cannot be made to pay more for your shoes than they are worth?

Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach to any State or Territory if you will invest one two cent postal card and write to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 LINCOLN STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Full lines of the above Shoes may be had of

JOHN READY, 227 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.

—ALSO AT—

THE RED FRONT, 29 AND 31, NORTH FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.

On and after February 1, 1889, a full line will also be for sale by

FRUTZMAN & DeHANCE, Cor. THIRD AND ALDER STREETS, PORTLAND

☞ No other dealers are authorized to sell our goods in Portland, the above having the sole control.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

REED & MALCOLM

For your Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are examined on Thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defects where glasses are required for reading or seeing at a distance can exist after fitting is absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best and safest that has been produced, and is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of imperfection in the eyesight.

REED & MALCOLM, Scientific Opticians, 74 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

A Trip to the Tropical Sandwich Islands

Can be made via San Francisco within four weeks. Steamers of the Oceanic steamship company, models of marine architecture, sail twice a month.

Special Excursion Tickets, good for three months, at reduced rates.

Apply to O. R. TAYLOR, Ticket Agent, Union Ticket Office, First and Oak streets. 11e

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Hard wood at $4 per load—Grand Weidler's Mill. Order letter mill, 8th by 9th, 8th between Salmon and Taylor. Orders promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. Co.

DR. J. J. WEST

The Old Reliable Physician

Is Still Doing a Large Business.

I manufacture medicine owing to what disease it may be for. I examine six places on your chest, over your clothes, and under your shoulder blades, and then I tell you where your disease is located.

My motto in doctoring is all vegetable and herb, from which I manufacture my medicines and ointments.

All, rich and poor, are invited to call and get consultation information free.

114 Madison Street, corner Sixth.

☞ Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE.

Established 1873.

G. H. THIEL, Proprietor.

General Detective Business Transacted for Corporations and Individuals.

ST. LOUIS—709 and 711 Olive street.
NEW YORK—83 and 84 Nassau street.
ST. PAUL—German-American Bank Building.
DENVER—Tabor Block.
PORTLAND—Office Rooms 13, 12, 13, 14 Labbe blk.
22d M. C. SULLIVAN, Manager.

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of Youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address

PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

DR. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

MOORE'S

[illegible]

DIGESTION

Is simply predecessor of

DYSPEPSIA.

MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY

Will Cure One and thus Prevent the Other.

For Sale by All Druggists. Retailers can obtain supply from Snell, Hedkin & Woodward, Portland

TAR'S EXTRACT

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS.

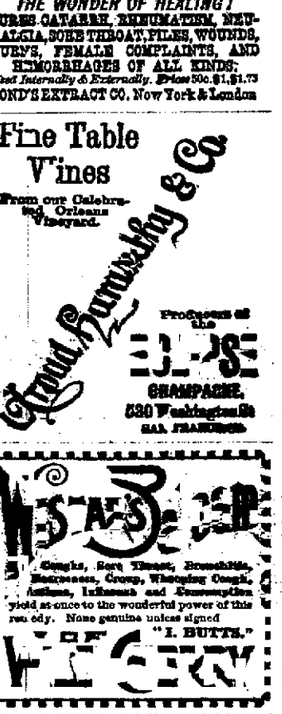
Used Internally & Externally. Price 50c. $1, $1.75

POND'S EXTRACT CO. New York & London

Fine Table Wines

From our Calabrated Orleans Vineyard.

Proprietors of the U. S. CHAMPAGNE, 630 Washington St. SAN FRANCISCO.


Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Influenza and Consumption, yield at once to the wonderful power of this remedy. None genuine unless signed
"I. BUTTS."

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster. A perfect, instantaneous, never-failing antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness. Especially adapted to relieve female pains and Weaknesses. At all druggists, 25 cents; or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Prudent People Procure Pyle's Pearline. Possesses Purifying Properties. Pure and Powerful. Public Appearance as Fine as Perfect.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WEATHERSTRIPS TO KEEP OUT the cold winds, GORDON, Builder, 128 Third, near Taylor. Office

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

The House Passes the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

THE FILIBUSTERS AGAIN BOB UP.

Diplomatic Affairs Brought up in the Senate—Vance Led Into a Declaration in Favor of the English System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—O'Neil of Pennsylvania presented a memorial of the Philadelphia board of trade, asking that an appropriation be made for the establishment of a house of refuge at Point Barrow and East cape, and for the repair of the steamers Bear and Thetis; referred.

Dunn of Arkansas called up the Nicaragua canal bill, with the amendments, agreed to in committee of the whole, upon which the previous question was ordered before the holiday recess. The first amendment upon which a yea and nay vote was demanded was that offered by Holman of Indiana providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to commit the United States to any liability on account of the Nicaragua company, and requiring this to be printed on every bond, certificate of stock or other obligation issued by the company. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 145, nays 85.

An amendment offered by Wilson of Minnesota, providing that no certificate of stock shall be paid for in foreign money; that the stock shall not be assignable until the whole of the same shall be paid in, and that no bonds in excess of the amount of capital shall be issued until such paid capital shall amount to $5,000,000 was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 75.

An amendment offered by Bland, reserving to congress the right to alter, amend or repeal this act, and to regulate tariff rates for transportation of persons and property, was agreed to—yeas 85, nays 80.

The bill then passed—yeas 157, nays 84.

The bill is the senate bill, and will now go to the senate for action upon the house amendments.

THE FILIBUSTERS AGAIN SUCCEED.

Reed immediately called up the resolution reported by him yesterday from the committee on rules, abolishing, during the remainder of the session, the call of states for the introduction and reference of bills upon the first and third (suspension) Mondays of each month.

Anderson of Kansas raised a point of order that the day being Friday, and devoted under the rules to consideration of private business, the resolution, applying as it did to public legislation, could not now be called up.

The point having been overruled by the speaker, Mr. Anderson raised the question of consideration.

Reed contended that the house having yesterday ordered the yeas and nays on the demand for the previous question on the resolution, the question of consideration could not be raised.

A long and animated debate on the right of the minority then ensued. Finally the speaker said the question raised was a new one. The general rule of the house was that the question of consideration could be raised against any question called up. In this instance the facts were that the resolution had been reported yesterday as a matter of privilege, its consideration entered upon, and the yeas and nays ordered on a demand for the previous question. The chair announced his decision with hesitation and doubt that under the circumstances the question of consideration could not be made against it. "The clerk will call the yeas and nays on ordering the previous question," said the speaker after delivering his decision.

"Don't vote!" shouted Anderson, and enough of his adherents respected his injunction to break the quorum, the vote standing yeas 100, nays 21. Adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Diplomatic Affairs and the Tariff Bill the Principal Subjects Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The presiding officer presented a message from the president, supplementary to that of Wednesday, inclosing two copies of telegrams sent in cipher to the department of state by the American minister at Pekin, which had been omitted; referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the president for correspondence and information touching the recent occurrences in the island of Hayti, both as relates to the state of the government there and to the seizure and delivery of the American vessel Haytien Republic.

Sherman, from the same committee, reported back favorably Edmunds's joint resolution as to the Panama canal, as follows:

Resolved, That the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval on any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare.

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate the expression of congress to the governments of the countries of Europe.

The resolution was placed on the calendar. Sherman gave notice that he would to-morrow ask its consideration. He hoped it would receive the unanimous approval of the senate.

Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on private land claims to inquire and ascertain what prosecution or suits have been instituted or authorized as to patents for Mexican private land grants in California, at whose instance, and for whose benefit, and what interest the United States has in such suits.

VANCE LED INTO A SNARE.

The senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill. Vance moved to amend paragraph 328 by reducing the rate from 45 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem to 40 per cent. ad valorem.

In a debate upon the amendment Hawley asked Vance whether there was any nation which had an approximately true system of taxation, and if not, which of the nations was nearest.

Vance replied that the system of taxation which was nearest right, so far as he was acquainted with them, was the English system.

Hawley—That is about the answer which I expected to get.

Vance—You see what you call "the true inwardness" of your question. The object is that you will charge that we are in the English interest; that we are following the English system; that we are foreigners to our own people. But there never was a greater piece of hypocrisy than this pretence of dislike to foreigners. You only dislike the foreigner when he brings something to sell; but when the foreigner comes himself to undersell the American workman, and take the bread out of his mouth, you welcome him with open and hypocritical embrace.

Hawley—I have no personal reason for disliking England or Englishmen. I disbelieve in the English system of taxation, and what I wanted was to get one democrat, if I could not get more, to avow frankly the honest purpose of that party, that the adoption of free trade is the policy of that party. Not one time in fifty, on the stump or in the newspapers, were we able, in the last campaign, to get a democratic politician or editor to tell the truth in regard to the position of their party. An avowed free trade meeting was held in Boston the other day, glorifying the campaign, glorifying the president of the United States, glorifying every effort in behalf of free trade; prophesying a glorious future for it, and the great progress to be made under it. All we ask of the other side is that they shall tell the truth about the inevitable drift of their party—that which the whole world knows, (including themselves), to be the truth—that they mean to bring the country to the adoption of a system of taxation that will tax only articles of universal consumption, practically a poll tax.

Vance—The Senator from Connecticut says I am a free trader, and that the policy of my party is absolute free trade, and he bases that statement on my answer to his question as to which foreign system of taxation I admired. I told him the English system was the nearest right—meaning of all other systems but our own. [Laughter on the republican side.] I do not mean by that any disapproval of that system under which we live. God forbid. The democratic party of the United States has pronounced itself, again and again, in favor of a system of taxation of foreign imports which will yield sufficient revenues to the government, and it has never advocated any other. That is the system which I prefer to the English, or any other system.

Reagan also defended the democratic party from the charge of being a free trade party.

The debate was continued at great length, participated in by Senators Dawes, McPherson, Vance, Gray, Coke and Morgan. The latter commented upon the free list contained in the senate substitute, and argued that the republican senators, who reported and sustained it, were *pro tanto* free traders, and were not justified in applying that term to the democrats.

The question was finally taken up, and Vance's amendment was rejected. The bill was then laid aside.

On motion of Aldrich, the senate rules were so amended as to include among the persons entitled to the privileges of the floor the president-elect and vice-president-elect.

After a brief executive session the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

SPRINGER'S DIRECT VOTE PLAN.

If It Had Been in Force Last November, Harrison Would Have Been Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is stated here that the house will probably consider Congressman Springer's plan of electing the president and vice-president by direct vote of the people, each state to be entitled to as many votes as it may have senators and representatives in congress. Springer has made an interesting computation of the vote of the recent election, based upon his system, which provides that the aggregate popular vote in each state shall be divided by the number of presidential votes to which each state is entitled, the quotient to be the ratio of the presidential vote, and the candidate having the largest fractions being entitled to the odd presidential vote. These votes, divided among the various states, would have stood as follows:

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Fisk.	Streeter.
Alabama	6	8	...	1
Arkansas	5	2	...	...
California	4	4	...	...
Colorado	1	2	...	...
Connecticut	3	3	...	...
Delaware	3	1	...	...
Florida	2	2	...	...
Georgia	8	4	...	...
Illinois	11	11	...	...
Indiana	7	8	...	...
Iowa	6	7	...	...
Kansas	5	6	...	1
Kentucky	7	6	...	...
Louisiana	6	2	...	...
Maine	2	4	...	...
Maryland	4	4	...	...
Massachusetta	6	8	...	...
Michigan	6	6	1	...
Minnesota	3	4	...	...
Mississippi	7	2	...	...
Missouri	8	7	...	1
Nebraska	2	3	...	...
Nevada	1	2	...	...
New Hampshire	2	2	...	...
New Jersey	6	4	...	...
New York	17	18	1	...
North Carolina	8	5	...	...
Ohio	11	12	...	...
Oregon	1	2	...	...
Pennsylvania	13	16	1	...
Rhode Island	2	2	...	...
South Carolina	7	2	...	...
Tennessee	6	6	...	...
Texas	10	3	...	...
Vermont	1	3	...	...
Virginia	5	6	...	...
West Virginia	3	3	...	...
Wisconsin	6	6	...	...
Total	208	187	3	3

THE COLORED CATHOLICS.

They Call at the White House and Shake Hands With the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The members of the colored Catholic convention called at the White house this afternoon. R. L. Ruff, of Boston, made an address to the president, in which he thanked him for his kind treatment of the colored people.

The president replied that he was glad to meet representatives of the colored Catholic church, recognizing in them a powerful element in the progress and prosperity of the country. He said he was fully convinced that good religionists, who take an interest in the affairs of the Nation, are powerful auxiliaries in good administration and good government. He then shook hands with each delegate.

This evening a resolution of sympathy with the Irish patriots was adopted, and the following cablegram was then read:

ROME.

The sovereign pontiff gladly and proudly blesses you with all his heart.

CARDINAL RAMPELLA.

The committee on resolutions reported an address, which was adopted unanimously. It says: "Education of the people being the means to elevate our race, we pledge ourselves to establish Catholic schools, primary and higher grades, in colored communities." Encouragement of literary assemblies and societies is recommended, and the organization of temperance societies advocated. It appeals to all labor and trades unions to admit colored men on the same conditions as others; appeals to the proprietors of factories, and telegraph and railroad companies to admit colored men to their employ, if they be the equal of others in intelligence and morality; sincerely advocates the establishment of industrial schools, hospitals and asylums for the colored race.

After deciding to meet next year in Richmond, Va., the convention finally adjourned.

BLAINE IN WASHINGTON.

He Will Secure a House and Spend the Winter With His Family at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative William Walter Phelps said to an associated press reporter that Blaine was here for the purpose of securing a house for the winter for himself and family. Phelps was asked if Blaine was going to Indianapolis, and said: "He has not thought of going there."

Blaine will take quarters in La Normandie, Washington, McDeavitt's new hotel, Fifteenth and I streets. They are now being fitted up. The family will reach here next week and spend the winter in Washington.

THE FLEET IN HAYTIAN WATERS.

The Yantic Driven Home by the Appearance of Fever.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The navy department has been informed that fever appeared on the Yantic, and that she has left Port-au-Prince for home. Admiral Luce stated that the Galena, after coaling at Jamaica, would go back to Port-au-Prince; that the Haytian Republic remained there, waiting a crew to take her North. It is expected that the United States steamer Ossipee, now at Norfolk, will sail for Port-au-Prince in a few days.

From Cape Haytien.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The secretary of state has received a letter from the United States consul at Cape Haytien, announcing the election of Hippolyte as provincial president of Hayti by a convention held at Gonaives, and saying that no particular damage was done by the recent bombardment of Cape Haytien.

Bullfighters Stoned By the Populace.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 4.—Advices from Durango state that there has been a riot in that city against some bullfighters, who were stoned by the populace.

Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, etc., are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PACIFIC COAST AFFAIRS

Plans for the Relief of Whalers in the Arctic.

CABINET OFFICERS INTERESTED.

A Decision Against the State of California, and in Favor of Capt. Mullan—Cipher Dispatches Sent to China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The secretary of the navy recommends to congress the passage of a bill to create a revenue cutter service for the transportation home by United States revenue vessels of shipwrecked seamen in the Arctic regions, or territory of Alaska, and for the reimbursement of officers of any United States vessels for supplies which may be furnished to officers of wrecked vessels unable to pay for subsistence while being transported to a place of safety. The secretary suggests the presence of relief vessels on the whaling grounds until the close of the fishing season, the establishment of one or more stations of refuge upon the mainland to supply, in case of shipwreck shelter and subsistence, and the advisability of offering rewards for the rescue of shipwrecked whalemen by private parties.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Fairchild to-day furnished congress with a reply to the resolution of inquiry concerning the advisability of a camp of refuge in the Arctic ocean, and a plan of succoring shipwrecked crews of whalers in those waters. In the secretary's opinion a better plan of rendering assistance to shipwrecked sailors would be for two vessels—one to be furnished by the navy and the other by the revenue marine—to patrol the whaling waters as long as the season will permit, although he expresses no objection to the establishment of a camp as well.

The secretary recommends that congress appropriate each year a sum sufficiently large to handsomely reward parties who may live in Eastern Siberia for going by land to the rescue of shipwrecked American sailors whom it would be impossible for the United States to succor on account of ice.

The report says further that the whaling industry in Behring sea, employing more than forty vessels and 1500 men, is entitled to all the practical assistance the government can afford. Revenue steamers have rescued since 1882 352 persons, mostly wrecked whalemen, whom it was necessary to land at San Francisco, but in that time many entire crews were lost. He recommends the refitting of the revenue cutters Bear and Thetis, and says no doubt very great help to imperilled whalemen can be rendered by these vessels cruising each year on the whaling grounds until the end of the season, when the security of the whaling fleet is assured.

Appropositions for the establishment of relief stations differ widely. Reference is made to the recommendation of Captain Healy and Lieutenant-Commander Emory, for the establishment of a relief station and life-saving station at Port Barrow. The expense of establishing and guarding relief stations would be large, and cannot be accurately estimated. He thinks the whaling fleet could be depended on to furnish transportation.

He recommends offering fixed sums of reward for the rescue of wrecked crews, and especially offering rewards to natives to stimulate them to search for wrecked crews.

The letter is accompanied by a communication from Engineer Melville, recommending the establishment of stations at each cape on the Siberian shore, and at Lisburne on the American shore. Details are furnished for the construction of houses.

IN CAPT. MULLAN'S FAVOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury Decides Against Gov. Waterman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—By an act of the California legislature several years ago, Capt. John Mullan was authorized to represent California to secure payment of certain debts due the state by the government. According to contract, he is to get 25 per cent. of all he receives. When it appeared that the bill giving to the state of California 5 per cent. of money received for sales of public lands for school purposes was about to pass, Governor Waterman, of California, wrote to the Secretary of the treasury that he did not recognize Capt. Mullan as the state's agent, and requested the department to refuse to receive or hear him in that capacity. The secretary of the treasury has decided that Capt. Mullan was duly authorized by the legislature, and that it is not within the power of Gov. Waterman to revoke the appointment or annul the contract.

THOSE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

Telegrams in Relation to the Chinese Treaty Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The president to-day sent to congress two telegrams in relation to the rejection of the Chinese treaty, which were omitted from the correspondence sent heretofore, in answer to a senate resolution. These two telegrams are cipher messages sent by the secretary of state to the minister at Peking, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1888.

To Denby, Minister, Peking: The rejection of the treaty is reported here. What information have you?

BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1888.

Denby, Minister, Peking: A bill has passed both houses of congress for the total exclusion of Chinese, and awaits the president's approval. Public feeling on the Pacific coast is excited in favor of it, and the situation is critical. Impress upon the government of China the necessity for an instant decision in the interest of treaty relations and amity.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

An Attempt to Abolish the Tax on Spirits From Fruits and Grapes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The department has ordered a tri-weekly mail service, commencing January 16, on the route between Centralia and Glendon, W. T.

Now that the sugar schedule in the senate tariff bill is to be modified to satisfy California and Kansas, the Pacific coast delegates are moving upon another oppression or yoke on another industry of that section of country. It is now proposed to secure, if possible, the repeal of internal revenue on all spirits distilled from fruit and grapes. Both Stanford and Stewart have urged remission of their taxation. The senate finance committee is willing to provide in the tariff bill for remission of internal revenue tax on grape spirits used in fortification of sweet wines, when fortification does not exceed 24 per cent.

Senator Mitchell has presented a petition to the senate, which was referred to the committee on commerce, signed by many citizens of Washington territory, praying for an appropriation by congress for the improvement of Cabinet, Rock Island and Methow rapids and other intermediate points in the Columbia river where bowlders obstruct navigation.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

What It Costs Mail Carriers When Their Service Is Not Up to Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Postmaster-General Dickinson to-day promulgated a decision in the matter of imposing on railroads fines and deductions for failures and delays in carrying mails. In an extraordinary case, coming within the exceptional character of the great blizzard of March, 1888, where the highest degree of diligence is used to remove the cause of delays, there should be no fine or deduction for any delay whatever. In other and usual cases of delay by snows or floods, the following: For a whole day's failure, and the whole of the mail is carried through the succeeding day, full pay; where there is failure for two days, and the mail goes through the third day, one day's pay. If there should be failure for four days, three day's should be deducted, and where the failure is longer, deduction should be made for every day except the last one of delay.

"From the experience of the department during the extended controversies between the Western roads and their men, in the latter part of the winter and early spring of this year, I do not conceive that strife of railroad employes can afford any excuse for failure to carry mails. If a case should ever occur of violent and unlawful obstruction to the movement of mails, the government will be fully able to set it aside. As to fines for a delinquency which results in a failure to connect, the rule should be to deduct from the line where the delinquency occurred."

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

C. P. Huntington Said To Be Urging Its Abrogation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A local paper prints a statement that Collis P. Huntington, through A. A. Low, asked the chamber of commerce yesterday to favor the amending or abrogation of the Chinese exclusion bill.

Huntington, in a long letter, protested that the bill is injurious to the commercial relations of the two countries. Huntington does not believe that honest people in America are opposed to the Chinese trade, which, he says, is falling off with China because of the bill, and besides, there is no reason why the Chinese should not retaliate. In that event, he adds, the American trade, now drifting to England and other powers, would be altogether lost. Huntington further says the measure was the result of a partisan pressure and political device.

"Is not this," he concludes, a heavy price to pay for the luxury of the hoodlum vote of California? For I believe the fanatical hostility to industrious Chinaman is limited to California where the Irish Catholics swing the balance of power."

GENERAL HARRISON'S VISITORS.

They Include Ex-Minister Foster and Joseph Medill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—General Harrison had an unusually large number of visitors to-day, and it was more of a society than a political day. Among the prominent callers were: General John A. Foster, ex-minister to Russia, Spain and Mexico; Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*; General Paul Vandervoort, of Omaha, former commander of the G. A. R.; Judge Simrall, ex-chief justice of Mississippi, under the administration of Governor Alcorn; Judge Fassor, ex-treasurer of the state of Mississippi; Hon. Harrison Allen, of Dakota, one of the 306 Grant delegates in 1881; General Ward, of Boston, and a number of others.

General Foster is credited with being an ardent advocate for Blaine's appointment to the head of the state department.

Editor Medill was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Josie. They called at the Harrison residence shortly after 11 o'clock, and lunched with the family. Medill says his visit was entirely social.

General Vandervoort was accompanied from Omaha by the Hon. John W. Thurston, who, however, was prevented from stopping over by Eastern engagements. Vandervoort says there is much talk in Nebraska of Thurston for a cabinet place. There never has been any serious talk around Indianapolis of Judge Thurston for the cabinet, and the ex-commander's suggestion is thought to furnish a key to his visit to-day, although he declares he simply stopped over to shake hands; but that is what they all say. General Vandervoort left for Washington to-night. He stated that Corporal James N. Tanner, of Brooklyn, who stumped Indians with Blaine and General Hoover, will have very strong support from G. A. R. men for the commissionership of pensions. The name of General Wm. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, O., is also associated with the pension commissionership.

Judges Simrall and Vassar, the Mississippi visitors, both came to talk over the Southern situation. Their interview with the president-elect was very satisfactory, and they believe his administration will please the Southern people.

VALUABLE STOCK BURNED.

A Wealthy Nebraska Farmer Suffers a Heavy Loss.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Jan. 4.—The barn of John Craig, a wealthy farmer living six miles northeast of here, was burned at midnight, together with 43 horses, 70 cattle, 30 hogs and a large amount of farm machinery, oats and hay. The total loss will reach $20,000; no insurance. Among the horses burned was a stallion which cost $2000, and seven Kentucky thoroughbreds. The hired man has disappeared.

MARTIAL LAW IN A BOOM TOWN.

Three Weeks Old and a Population of Three Thousand.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4.—The *Times* had advices from Springer, Oklahoma, that the martial law order of two years ago has been put in force, and the squatters are decamping. Springer is a little over three weeks old, but day before yesterday it had a population of 3000. The soldiers are vigorously enforcing the order, and settlers are obeying it with alacrity.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

The Highwayman Who Stole $12,000 From a Paymaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It is believed that the murderer of Paymaster J. Brainerd McClure and Hugh Flannagan, who were assassinated on the mountains near Wilkesbarre on October 19 last and robbed of $12,000, is in the custody of Pinkerton detectives of this city, and that a part of the money has been recovered. It is difficult to obtain definite information.

Cars Are Not on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The treasury department has decided that foreign built railway cars cannot be admitted free into the United States free of duty for use within the United States, and where such is allowed the cars are liable to seizure at any time. This action was called forth by a letter from the collector at Detroit, stating that certain Canadian Pacific cars have been brought over for use on the Michigan Central railroad.

For the Relief of Japanese Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The president to-day transmitted to congress a communication from the secretary of state, recommending that an appropriation of $150,000 be made for the relief of the families of certain Japanese subjects who were killed on the island of Hokkaido, in March, 1887, by guns from the United States steamship Omaha, while that vessel was engaged in target practice.

Trouble Feared Among Miners.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Information comes from Emerson, Missouri, on the Wabash & Western, that serious trouble is likely to occur there among the miners. The miners at Emerson, which is known as the Belnick district, are receiving but fifty cents, while those in the remainder of the district receive sixty-four, and fearing they will be cut to the Emerson scale of fifty cents, they have called the Emerson men out. Bloodshed is feared.

The Proposed Pacific Cable.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—A London cable says: Further progress in the Pacific cable project awaits the outcome of a conference at Ottawa, of Australian and Canadian delegates. The possible extension of the British protectorate over the islands of Rarutwa and Birnutara, in Oceanica, is directing attention to their utility for the purposes of the Pacific cable. These islands are a part of a group belonging to France.

Hopkins Again in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Ben Hopkins, ex-cashier of the late Fidelity National bank, having received his pardon, arrived here from the Columbus penitentiary this evening. His spirits have greatly improved.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RIOT AT NEWCASTLE.

A Deadly Clash Between Rival Labor Organizations.

ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Savage Fight, in Which a Large Number of Men Are Injured—Origin of the Difficulty—All Is Now Quiet.

SEATTLE, Jan. 4.—The trouble which has been brewing in the Newcastle mine for some time culminated this morning in a riot in which one man, Wm. Ruston, was killed.

The difficulty first arose over one man Wm. Doyle, who went to work on the "scrip," and whom the Knights of Labor claimed had no right to the place. Wednesday morning they refused to go to work and posted notices saying there would be no more work in the Newcastle mine.

Members of the miners' union, however, who greatly outnumber the Knights, continued at work and last night a large force of Knights came over from Gilman and McAllister for the purpose of cleaning out the camp. They marched through Newcastle, went up to the mine and assaulted and terrified as a number of the miners, including Buchanan, the outside foreman, and then returned on the train to Newcastle.

At the depot they attacked J. L. Hughes, president of the union, and Ralph Lowley. Young Llewelyn Jones rushed out from his house with a gun and ran into the crowd. He was knocked down, and Ruston was trying to shoot him after he got up, when some one fired a shot and Ruston was struck in the abdomen. A general fusillade followed, but the crowd scattered and no one was hit.

Ruston was carried to a house near by and expired in fifteen minutes.

The rioters dispersed immediately after the shooting.

A greatly exaggerated statement of the riot reached this city, and Sheriff Cochrane at 1 o'clock took a posse of men and went to Newcastle. Everything was quiet as a graveyard when he arrived. There was no telegraph communication nearer than Renton, and the militia, under Colonel Haines, which had been ordered to hold itself in readiness, also started for the scene, but the engine broke down and they had to return.

The sheriff returned to-night with Ruston's body, and Howell T. Jones, the father of Llewelyn Jones, was arrested for killing Ruston. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

A SENSATIONAL ACCOUNT.

The Affair as Reported by Another Correspondent.

SEATTLE, Jan. 4.—Since New Year's there has been much wrangling between the Knights of Labor and the Miners' union, two rival organizations in the coal mining town of Newcastle, eighteen miles from here. The trouble arose over a Miners' union man being given preference over a knight. To-day the Knights of Labor began an attack upon the Miners' union. A force of thirty knights cut the telegraph lines, stationed sentinels, and began assaulting the men at the mines.

The attacking party afterwards boarded the 9 o'clock train at Newcastle, armed with rifles and rode to Coal Creek. At that point the regular force of the Miners' union was attacked by the Knights with every kind of missile. The train was on a trestle, and some of the leaders were driven and thrown off, falling seventy feet or more. They then returned to Newcastle and assaulted the men there again.

Foreman Duncan Ross was badly injured. Terrance Mullarkey was using his Winchester upon the unionists. So the Miners' union brought out their rifles and opened fire on the Knights.

The sheriff with a posse went to Newcastle this afternoon, and as the fighting was very fierce, called for the militia.

Latest reports are to the effect that the trouble is about over. A train arrived late to-night with one corpse.

Personal experiences were pretty severe, and S. F. Crofut, of the Miners' union, who was injured, says he was first saved by a bad shot of a Knight, and was then clubbed down with the butt end of the gun. Others passed on him, and he was badly injured. Other experiences were like this. Exact details are not now obtainable.

THE WELLINGTON STRIKE.

Both Employed and Employer Displaying a Firm Front.

VICTORIA, Jan. 4.—The Wellington miners held a meeting to-day and decided not to return to work till their demands should be granted. They ask an increase of wages of 50 cents per ton, that permission be granted them to appoint a committee to hear all complaints of the men, such committee to give all grievances before the manager, that Mr. Dunsmuir meet them at Wellington before Monday, the 7th, and discuss their grievances. Dunsmuir refuses to meet them at Wellington and says he can be seen at his office in Victoria. He thinks the lock-out will last some time. Some of the quieter class of miners are leaving for other parts. The remaining ones will not, probably, do anything further till notified to leave the houses. All credit in the stores has been stopped.

A TALK WITH DUNSMUIR.

The following interview with Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir was published this forenoon:

"Has any demand been made for higher pay?"

"A small number of miners, taking out pillars, asked for an increase of 10 cents per ton two weeks ago, which we declined to give. I heard no more about it until Wednesday morning, when I received a telegram, stating that unless I went to Wellington before Monday, the 7th, and settled all grievances, work would cease on that date."

"What are the grievances referred to?"

"No grievances have so far been stated."

"Did you make any reply to the telegram?"

"Yes; after considering the fact that I had been subject to a great deal of annoyance during the past few months, I replied that I would shut down the works, and all who had grievances to state would find me at my office in Victoria. Instructions were sent to Mr. Bryden to close down the works, which was done to-day."

"Do you think it is a question of increase in wages?"

"I do not think so, for all who are practical miners have been making good wages for some time past."

"Have you any idea what their alleged grievances consist of?"

"I believe it is not an unusual result for a large body of well-intentioned men to be misled by the influence of a handful of professional agitators, who want to take the management of the mines out of my hands, and who have been assisted by a small portion of the local press."

"Have you been expecting any trouble of this nature?"

"Yes, I have been expecting it for a long time past, and have made arrangements accordingly. I have noticed that there was considerable discontent among the men, and knew that a crisis would arrive sooner or later."

"Have you promised to meet the men on Saturday next, as stated in a telegram from Nanaimo, published in an evening paper?"

"No; I told you before I had sent them word that I could be found at my office in Victoria, and I am yet unaware of any grievance to settle."

"When do you intend to commence work at the mines again?"

"I have no idea at present. Certainly not for some time to come."

This closed the interview.

THERE IS PLENTY OF COAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The local agent here of Dunsmuir & Sons, speaking of the strike in the Wellington mines, says as the case now stands there is plenty of coal for the demands of the market, or in fact more than can be handled. If the strike should extend throughout the entire mining section it might be felt. But, as report has it, the Wellington mine is the only one in which there is trouble, and this fact encourages dealers to believe, if this morning's report be true, that prices will not be affected. The agent here thinks the men have struck at the wrong time, and he does not believe the report, as the miners know as well as he that there is plenty of coal for the market, and the only people who are benefited by a strike are those who have large stocks on hand. Retail prices will remain at $12 per ton.

PREPARATIONS FOR MOODY.

Six Thousand Seats Arranged in the Mechanics' Pavilion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Mechanics' pavilion has been converted into a huge religious tabernacle, in which to hold the Moody revival meetings. Several carpenters have been at work since New Year's under the direction of B. F. Norris, chairman of the San Francisco Evangelistic committee, making extensive preparations for the revival. A partition has been put up about midway of the pavilion, and 200 seats have been elevated for the accommodation of the choir, the lower row of seats being level with the top of the platform, from which Mr. Moody will speak. A vestibule has been built at the Larkin street main entrance; large storm-doors have been put up; steam pipes have been connected with boilers and ample steam will be provided each day to sufficiently heat the large building. There are about 6000 seats in the tabernacle thus improvised. Small committee rooms and rooms for inquiry meetings have been partitioned off on the Hayes street side, and altogether the pavilion presents a novel appearance. There will be a piano and organ on the platform, and congregational singing, which will be under direction of George C. Stebbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who will also furnish solo singing during the services. There are electric bells connected with the speaker's stand and the main entrance, which doors Mr. Moody will command by means of electric bells at his own will, having them opened and closed as he may desire. No one will be admitted during the reading of the Scriptures, or prayer or solo singing.

A large corps of ushers have been selected from various churches, and James G. Clown, formerly a member of the Taylor-street church, Portland, is chairman of the board of ushers.

The first service will be held Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock; the second service at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the third at 7:30 P. M. Brief service of song will precede every revival meeting.

THE HUTCHISON LETTER.

Another Clue to the Perpetrator Proves To Be False.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4.—Inquiries were received here to-day from Indianapolis, referring to a published dispatch and asking if ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon was not the author of the famous Hutchison letter. The Associated Press representative put the question to the gentleman here through whose medium the letter was first made public, and the answer was made, on the authority of Colonel H. G. Otis of the *Times*, Judge W. F. Fitzgerald and Henry T. Gage, that ex-Governor Sheldon was not the author of the letter, and knew nothing of it till after it was published. These gentlemen stated positively that the name of the real writer has never yet been made known to the public in any of the numerous reports that have appeared on the subject.

THE BENHAYON MURDER.

John A Dimmig, Accused of the Deed, Is Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The second trial of John A. Dimmig was concluded this afternoon, and the jury, after deliberating nearly twenty-four hours, rendered a verdict of acquittal. Dimmig was charged with the murder of Henry Benhuyon, whose death created such a sensation here over a year ago, owing to certain letters which were found at the time and which purported to be a confession on the part of Benhayon that he had caused the death of his sister, Mrs. Cecil E. A. Bowers, seven years previous, and that the deed had at last driven him to take his own life. Mrs. Bowers's husband, Dr. J. M. Bowers, is now under the sentence of death for the murder of his wife.

A NOTED CASE.

Decisions at Different Times Reversed by the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Judge Maguire to-day rendered a judgment in the case of Joseph Emerio against H. V. Alvarado et al., an action that has been a *cause célèbre* for the past twenty years. The suit was originally brought for partition of the great San Pablo ranch, which includes 18,000 acres in Contra Costa county, valued at $2,000,000. The old district courts and superior courts have decided the case four times, and the supreme court has as many times reversed and ordered retrials. Judge Maguire's judgment was in favor of plaintiff, and an order was issued directing that the property be partitioned in accordance with the findings of law and fact.

DRESSED HER OWN TOE.

A Woman Whose Nerve Is the Wonder of San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Benjamin Biddle's nerve is the wonder of the town. While running a press in her husband's printing office her left foot caught in the treadle and the upper joint of her second toe was taken off. Biddle went for a surgeon, but none would dress the toe for less than $12 50, and she said she would pay no such bill. She took a rasp, and filing off the shreds of flesh, picked out the splintered bones and dressed the toe herself. She is now running the press with her other foot.

SILK CULTURE.

Eighty Thousand Worms Raised in California Last Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The biennial report of the state board of silk culture, soon to be issued, states that during the year ending June 30, 1888, over twelve million dollars' worth of raw silk was imported through San Francisco from Japan, showing the importance of fostering the industry in California. About 4,000,000 silk worms were raised and distributed gratis throughout the state by the board during the year.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

In Favor of a Plucky Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—In one of the superior courts to-day the judge rendered an opinion in the suit of Kate Kennedy vs. the board of education. The court decided that Miss Kennedy is entitled to a writ of mandamus compelling the board to audit her salary demands as principal of the North Cosmopolitan grammar school, from which position she was removed during leave of absence. She was transferred to an outlying school, which position she refused to accept, claiming that the board had exceeded its authority in making the transfer. She has brought suit for her salary each month since March, 1887, the court each time deciding in her favor.

Arrival of the Corona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's new steamer Corona arrived this morning from Philadelphia via Valparaiso. Coming from an infected port she was quarantined, but after being visited and fumigated by the quarantine officer was allowed to dock at Broadway wharf. She was brought out by Captain Charles Goodall, jr., and had on board seven passengers from Eastern States and seventeen from Valparaiso. She came into port in fine order.

San Francisco Notes.

Mrs. Charles Crocker has given the Woman's Relief Corps $1000, to aid the corps in the erection of a home at San Jose, to care for nurses, widow's destitute wives and orphans of soldiers of the late war.

The Standard Soap Works at Berkeley were closed down yesterday. One of the proprietors of these works is Mr. Thomas, who is president of the California National bank of San Francisco, which closed its doors some days since.

Missionaries for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Rev. J. Spencer Norvell and wife leave on the steamer to-morrow to labor as missionaries in China. They go out under appointment by the American Baptist Missionary Union, of Boston, but receive their support from funds of the Women's Foreign Baptist Missionary Society, of California.

Rich Specimens Stolen by Burglars.

RED BLUFF, Jan. 4.—The California Land Association office was burglarized last night. All the specimens, including rich quartz specimens, were taken. A glass was broken in a show-window on Main street, and thus made ingress to the office easy. No trace of the robbers was found.

The California Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 4.—The hotels are fast filling up with members of the legislature, which meets on Monday, and with politicians. Chris. Buckley, the San Francisco democratic boss, and several of his lieutenants came up last night.

[illegible] Jan. 4.—[illegible]

NEGLECT AND DEATH.

A. B. Cooke Commits Suicide at Spokane Falls.

A WIFE'S PATHETIC LETTER.

Suffering in Portland for the Necessaries of Life, While Her Weak Husband Was Leading a Life of Folly.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Jan. 4.—A terrible tale of woe, suffering and unhappiness was revealed to-day at an inquest over the body of A. B. Cooke, of Portland, by a letter written by the wife of Cooke the day before he died. Cooke was a clerk employed by G. L. Dedert, a druggist. He came here two months ago from Portland, where his wife and child now reside at 20 Stark st.

Cooke had been in poor health for some time past, but had been drinking considerably of late. He went to bed in an intoxicated condition Wednesday morning and when asked by the people of the house late in the afternoon if he wanted anything said "No." Hearing nothing from him yesterday afternoon they were horrified to find him dead.

He was very despondent after the receipt of a letter from his wife and it is supposed he intentionally took an overdose of morphine. A bottle containing morphine pills was found near the bed.

At the inquest to-day the following letter written by the wife was read:

You seem to think you are the injured one, the way you write, but you do not seem to stint yourself in one solitary thing.

You talk of skipping like John C——. He never left his wife without one cent, and always kept her as she ought to be kept. You also say Phil E—— is a hard case, but he always kept his wife comfortably. He never left her to starve.

Whose fault was it, my coming over to you? Why did you not leave me in my own home? I always had fire enough to keep me warm and enough to eat. My last loaf of bread lasted till yesterday. I have had nothing since. I shall not be able to last much longer. Then you will be rid of me, and a very good thing too, as I feel both weak and sick.

You wrote me such falsehoods; made me borrow and come to you (from England, presumably); told me you were not drinking; never came to meet me, and such a sight to behold—at 2 o'clock in the morning, two drunken men!

You did not let your drunken friend go hungry; you paid for his meals; had to have wine at dinner for him. I was very much flattered at being your wife. The saying is "Revenge is sweet." You have had yours. Though what I have ever done to you I don't know. There is one thing I can thank God for, and that is not bringing my child to starve at your hands. Of all the Christmases I ever spent; and it won't be long before the New Year that I shall have to suffer. You remember I have borrowed once too often for years. SUE.

If not answered at once, shall telegraph to Demert. The stamp I got from Mrs. Shaw.

For some time past Cooke has been despondent, and on the receipt of the above letter was plunged into the "blues." He got $35 from Demert but finding no coals out telegraph it to his wife, went on a spree and spent all but 65 cents. Then he committed suicide, so the coroner's jury decided.

"POOR DOG TRAY."

Colonel J. M. Steele, of Tacoma, Cleverly Trapped by a Brace of Gamblers.

TACOMA, Jan. 4.—Colonel J. M. Steele lately has been very active trying to suppress gambling games in this city, and from his seat in the city council has been continually urging more active measures. The result has been that Morgan's and other gambling houses have closed.

The gamblers, after being closed up, knowing the fondness of the colonel for a game of seven-up or poker, put up a job on him this afternoon to have him arrested. One of the number persuaded him to have a game in Gleeson's saloon for the drinks, according to the colonel, or for $1 a game of seven-up, as the gamblers assert.

When the two had been long enough in the saloon to commence, one of the gamblers notified Police Captain Dafield, while another, A. R. Watson, pointed out the room in which the game was going on.

The police were too early and found the colonel with the cards and chips in his hands ready to begin, but not commenced. Watson said Steele was gambling, and ordered Dafield to arrest him. Steele called Watson a liar, which Watson resented, striking Steele with his cane. When brought before Justice Lawrence the latter fined Watson $5 and costs and decided he could not punish Steele for intention to gamble. The arrest caused great excitement.

FROM ALBANY.

Talk of Bridging the Santiam at Stayton—Work on the Oregon Pacific.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 4.—The citizens of Linn and Marion counties in the vicinity of Stayton, are agitating the question of bridging the Santiam at that place. It is understood a petition will soon be circulated asking Linn and Marion counties to jointly construct a wagon bridge at that point.

Don Smith, a well-known citizen, who has resided for thirty-five years on the Santiam at the headquarters of construction on the Oregon Pacific railroad, is in the city to-day for the first time in seven years he's been in Albany before. His business is buying goods for use at the front. This is considered a striking example of the effects of the Oregon Pacific in opening up that section of country. The track is now laid to Bad Banks, fifty-five miles east of Albany, and work is still being vigorously prosecuted with no snow in the mountains.

George N. Dyer returned this morning from Napa, California, where he has been engaged in business for a year or more.

FROM TACOMA.

Insane Man Sent to the Asylum—Meat Wagon Wrecked by a Train.

TACOMA, Jan. 4.—Andrew Jacobson was committed to the insane asylum to-day by Probate Judge Wickersham. Jacobson is a Finn who recently arrived.

G. W. Weston, a longshoreman, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses, was held in the district court in $200 bail.

Laumeister & Fod's meat wagon was demolished at the Twenty-third street crossing early this morning. The driver coming down the hill ran into a train of ten cars on the track. He found the side track blocked by a freight train and an engine approaching at full speed. The driver unhitched the horses and got them out of the way. The wagon and load were carried far down the track. Damage, $500.

The Cascade Mining Company is about to start an ore mill on Jefferson avenue and Twenty-third street. Williams & Grow of Portland will furnish the machinery, which, with the building, will cost $25,000.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

Lost on the Range—Mass Meeting of Citizens—Scarcity of Fuel.

WALLA WALLA, Jan. 4.—Tuesday, Robert Kennedy, a wealthy farmer residing here, while on a Snake river stock range, became lost, and wandered all night in the snow and cold, resulting in badly freezing both feet. He was brought back for treatment, and is now in a critical condition and may lose his feet.

This morning Robert McCabe sold his interest in the Standard Roller Mills to his father for $15,000, and will retire from business.

A mass meeting of citizens has been called by the Board of Trade for Saturday, at 11 A. M. in the interest of the extension of the Hunt road, and raising a subsidy therefor. G. W. Hunt will be president.

The *East Oregonian* newspaper, of Pendleton, has conducted not to issue the morning edition heretofore announced.

Hon. J. K. Allen left for Washington Thursday night, via Portland.

Wood and coal are so scarce that there is apprehension of suffering should it turn cold. There is no fuel in any of the yards, and farmers are coining money charging $8 a cart-load for wood.

Suicide of a Minister.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 4.—Rev. T. Israel, pastor of the First Unitarian church, committed suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a razor, while temporarily insane. He had been unsettled mentally since the recent burning of the steamer Mayland, on which he was a passenger, barely escaping with his life.

[illegible] Jan. 4.—[illegible]

[illegible] Jan. 4.—[illegible]

END OF THE BIG STRIKE

The Chicago Conference Results in an Agreement.

SUIT FOR SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

Elijah Smith Now in San Francisco—Operations of Union Pacific Surveyors—Probable Change of Steamer Agency.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The conference of the engineers committee and officials of the Burlington road was resumed this morning and adjourned again till 3 P. M.

The members of the conference met again at 3 o'clock and remained in session until 5:30. Then the doors of the conference room were opened, and representatives of the associated press and of the daily papers were admitted. To them Vice-President Stone, in presence of Chairman Cavener and other members of the conference, read the following statement:

The Burlington strike has been settled. By the terms of the resolution under which the brotherhood committee was appointed at the Richmond convention they were instructed to report to Chief Arthur any settlement which they might reach as soon as made, and the committee has requested us not to make the terms of settlement public until they should have an opportunity to acquaint Mr. Arthur with them, because they thought it only proper and courteous for him to hear them first through the committee, instead of through the public press. We have told them we would scrupulously respect their wishes, and they have, in turn, promised me that Mr. Arthur will advise me as soon as he receives it, so that I can acquaint our people and the general public with them."

When Stone had finished reading this statement, Mr. Cavener said there was nothing to add to it, and both of these gentlemen declined to enter into further details.

When an associated press reporter asked Chairman Cavener whether the committee would proceed to Cleveland to lay the agreement before Mr. Arthur, he replied that it would not, that the committee would remain in Chicago for some days.

In reply to a question as to the means that would be employed to acquaint Arthur with the result, Cavener replied evasively, but he indicated that it would be telegraphed.

NO OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—President Perkins, of the Burlington road, says he has no official knowledge in regard to the strike negotiations at Chicago. The directors of the road are now in session.

A SUIT FOR SIX MILLIONS.

Action Begun by the United States Against the Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—An action has been begun in the U. S. district court against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which damages are laid at $6,000,000. It is charged that ever since the road has been built, in 1869, it has been trespassing on government lands along its line in Idaho, Washington, Montana and Minnesota, and instead of cutting timber on every alternate section, as provided in its grant, it is charged timber has been cut all along the line.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—George Gray, general counsel for the Northern Pacific railroad, says concerning the suit brought by the government against the company, that the company will, of course, make a fight. The assertions that the company has been cutting timber on government land, made by government agents, are wholly without foundation. The road cut government timber only for use in constructing the road, as it had a right, under contract with the government. The only timber cut for market has been from land apportioned to the road by government surveyors.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Arrival of Elijah Smith—Union Pacific Surveyors at Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Elijah Smith, of New York, president of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, arrived here to-day. He is accompanied by C. J. Smith, and both are registered at the Palace. It is understood that Mr. Smith's visit is for business relating to the contract of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Vice-President Holcomb of the Union Pacific, and general manager of the Navigation Company, recently conferred, while here, with the steamship company's official on this matter. The existing contract between the companies, which provides for steamer transportation between Portland and Portland, is about to expire, and these negotiations relate to its renewal. Smith positively declined to be interviewed this evening.

The state railroad commissioners are in receipt of a communication from the interstate commerce commission with respect to the holding of a convention of all the state railroad commissions in Washington during the spring.

Congressman Richard Guenther said all socialists and anarchists should be excluded.

Congressman Cox, thought the Germans and Irish made the best citizens, and immigration, with proper restrictions, should be encouraged.

CONTEST IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Democrats Trying to Set Aside the Election of Goff.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 4.—The democrats have decided to contest General Goff's election as governor, and will strain every nerve to oust Judge Fleming. The best informed democrats, however, discourage the idea of a contest. Fleming, himself, was of the same mind. A notice served on General Goff states that the contest will be based on a claim that 1042 illegal votes were cast for the republican ticket. There is no likelihood that the democratic counsel can prove that one-tenth of the men they have named were illegal voters. On the other hand, the republicans will file counter charges. With their complete organization it is expected every illegal democratic vote will be ferreted out. They were cast by the score in the heavy democratic border counties, and they will prove a list of illegal democratic votes that will silence the democratic howl of fraud. The bitter gubernatorial contest can scarcely be settled until after the 4th of March. In that event Goff would become governor for a time. On the face of the returns he is elected, and on the 4th of March he will assume the office and perform his duties.

THE PUGILISTS.

Another Man Wants to Meet Jackson in the Ring.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—A fight to a finish between Patsy Cardiff and Jackson, the colored Australian, is one of the possibilities of the near future. Prof. John Donaldson received a letter from a member of the California Athletic club this morning, in which the writer said they would subscribe a liberal purse for a fight to a finish between the two men. Donaldson says: "Cardiff will certainly meet Jackson if the California club will make a purse worth fighting for. Jackson is certainly a very good man with his hands, but I think our Patsy will give him as much as he wants if they come together, and I feel pretty sure the winner will come from Minneapolis."

KILRAIN AND MITCHELL.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—Kilrain and Mitchell gave a sparring exhibition here to-night. There were some hisses and cries for Sullivan. Pierson Davies the manager, announced that Sullivan and Kilrain would meet in Toronto Monday morning to draw up articles of agreement for a fight for the championship and $10,000 a side.

THE POOR OF NEW YORK.

Statistics Gathered From the Public Institutions of the City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—During the past year 60,271 poor people in New York city were forced to apply for support or relief from the board of charities and corrections, and public institutions. Of the total number 15,732 were American-born; 19,018 were from Ireland, 1908 from England 751 from Scotland, 7454 from Germany, 406 from France, 1018 from Italy, 323 from Holland, 331 from Sweden, and 270 from Switzerland. There are 9765 persons in almshouses; 28,933 persons died there during the year, and 457 children were born there.

[illegible] Jan. 4.—[illegible]

[illegible] Jan. 4.—[illegible]

A TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH LUNATICS.

Five Inmates of a Criminal Insane Asylum Make a Dash for Liberty.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 4.—To-night five inmates of the criminal insane asylum here made a desperate break for freedom. One attendant had been left in charge of the hall, in which were forty-four prisoners. At a favorable opportunity five men sprang upon him and in their eagerness to secure him nearly tore the clothing from his body. With the keys the gang opened the door leading to the yard. Here they encountered another attendant, and another battle took place. The officer broke his musket in pieces over their bodies. The insane men triumphed, but gained the open air only to be met by a third attendant, who fired into the gang, disabling one of them. This alarmed the other keepers, who, after a hard tussle, secured the mad men and returned them to their cells.

TAX TITLES WIPED OUT.

An Important Decision of the Canadian Supreme Court.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 4.—A decision has been rendered by the supreme court which overthrows thousands of titles to real estate in this and other provinces of the dominion. An act of the provincial legislature, fixing interest on delinquent taxes at a rate higher than the legal rate fixed by the Dominion government was held to be *ultra vires* and void, and a temporary injunction restraining sales on that ground was to-day made permanent. Other provisions have similar enactments, and tax titles to real estate throughout the Dominion are literally wiped out.

FROM THE ORIENT.

A Terrible Famine—Corean Affairs in a Critical Condition.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—Famine and dronth are prevailing in the interior, and are increasing in severity, causing terrible sufferings. In the province of Shan-Tung crops have been destroyed by the overflow of the Yellow river.

Denny, American advisor of the king of Corea, has returned to Seoul, after a short stay here. Corean affairs are in a critical condition.

CABLE NOTES.

A Bomb Exploded in Madrid.

MADRID, July 4.—While the audience were leaving the Opera theater to-night a bomb exploded near by with a tremendous report. Everyone in the vicinity was thrown into a panic, and great excitement prevailed for a time. No person was injured, however, but buildings in the neighborhood were damaged.

Notes From Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Prince Bismarck will come to Berlin next Thursday.

Seven skaters were drowned in the Ludwig canal at Huguenthemburg to-day.

Instantly Killed.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 4.—The east-bound Union Pacific freight train crashed into the rear of a train standing on the Medicine Bow Creek bridge this morning. In the caboose of the standing train was telegraph operator Ryan asleep. One of them, James Hughes, was instantly killed.

A Savage Fist Fight.

DES MOINES, Jan. 4.—Two coal miners fought a most brutal duel, in the presence of 500 men and women, in Jasper county, yesterday. The men were named Gallagher and Clark. The latter was knocked out in the forty-ninth round. Both were horribly pummeled and disfigured.

Another Body Recovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The fourth body of the six victims of Christmas day's boating disaster was recovered from the bay this afternoon, and was identified as that of Mrs. Annie Scott.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's Programme.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Frank Leslie announces that she will start February 1, for the Pacific coast, accompanied by a corps of artists and descriptive writers.

Floods in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The floods are extending. Much damage has been done. In one house which collapsed, twelve persons were killed.

COLLECTING DEBTS IN TURKEY.

How the Prime Minister Got the Best of the Chamberlain.

Youth's Companion.

The honesty of the Turks in all money matters is proverbial. The necessity of resorting to the law for collecting debts is rare. When, however, this has to be done the method differs from ours. The following story, told of the prime minister, Achmet, makes this plain:

When he was in the ministry a poor man complained to him, as the minister in whose department the matter lay, that a chamberlain at the palace would not pay a debt; that he had obtained a legal decision in his favor, but could not get it executed against a person employed about the court. Achmet told the man to come again in a month, and sent word to the chamberlain to settle it within that time. He also wrote letters at intervals to remind him.

At the end of the month the complainant came, saying that he had not yet been paid, and was desired to come again next day. Achmet requested the chamberlain to come also, who, when asked to pay the debt, laughed and positively refused to do so, whereupon Achmet ordered pipes and coffee, and whispered to an attendant to take his excellency's horse as it stood to the market and sell it at once.

Shortly after the attendant returned and placed a bag of money before Achmet, who divided it into two heaps (Turkish money in those days consisted of large debased coins), and, calling the complainant, said: "This belongs to you," and turning to the chamberlain: "This remains to your excellency."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the chamberlain.

"Why?" replied Achmet, "as you positively refused to pay a debt which it has been decided by a court of law that you owed, and as I have been applied to officially in the matter, I have caused the horse on which you rode to be sold, and have paid your creditor out of the proceeds; I now hand over to you the remainder of the money."

The chamberlain's wrath was great; the more so as he was obliged to walk back to the palace.

Valorous but Discreet.

Chicago Tribune.

Angry woman (stopping in front of building)—John, this is where the *Vulper* is printed. The editor'll never call a reception at my house a shindig again—the villain! Have you the cowhide all right? Come on. We'll go in!

Husband (bursting with rage, but retaining his presence of mind)—Maria, I'll stay out here to see that no one enters to interrupt you. Here's the cowhide? Lay it on well—the cowardly scoundrel!

What It Felt Like.

Youth's Companion.

A sculptor who had just finished the statue of a child in which the clay all but breathed, was visited by two friends, one of whom enthusiastically asked the other what he thought of the "feeling" of the work. He went to the motionless, yet speaking form of the child, and, placing his hand on it, replied, artlessly: "Well, I think it feels very damp!"

What Was Done With It.

Kansas City Journal.

The exact use to which Mr. Cleveland's campaign contribution of $10,000 was put has never been explained; but, in view of his recent assertion, that he is eagerly counting the days until his release from office, we are inclined to believe that he sent it to Indiana to help carry that state for Harrison.

Owed to Winter.

Texas Siftings.

Poet—Can't I sell you a piece of poetry?

Editor—What's it about?

"It's an Ode to Winter."

"Owed to winter, I've got a plumber's bill that I can't pay. That's enough owed to winter for me."

Just Too Stiff for Anything.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Boston *Herald* is shocked because Amelie Rives's latest story treats of a Virginia girl who says "gad" and "devil," and straddler's a horse. Boston people don't know anything about real enjoyment.

Solid Fact in a Poet's Simile.

New York Evening Sun.

[illegible]

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE

The Electric Sugar Refining Company a Bubble.

MANY FORTUNES SWEPT AWAY.

A Swindler Whose Operations Were as Audacious as Those of the "Veiled Prophet"—The Mystery of a Secret Room.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The [illegible] prints what it calls an almost [illegible] of gigantic fraud. It states that the [illegible] Sugar Refining Company has been [illegible] the extent of over $1,000,000; that the "secret process" turns out to be [illegible] of the most barefaced kind. The "[illegible] process" was the invention of one [illegible] Friend, who appeared in the trade [illegible] four years ago with a sample of white pure sugar, which he said had been made by his electric process. About a year ago he induced a number of English and American capitalists to organize a company to work the secret process from him. The works were and a factory erected, but no one was allowed inside there save Friend, his wife and a few ignorant workmen. The rooms in which the refining was supposed to be going on were always kept securely locked, as Friend said his process was not patentable, and he could not afford to have any one share in it.

THE BUBBLE BURSTS.

In the meantime the stock of the company has been bouncing up until it was worth nearly $300 per share of $100. When Friend then began to unload, but [illegible] died.

The officers of the company found nothing wrong until a few days ago, when they found that Mrs. Friend and all [illegible] had been connected with the factory had disappeared. Mrs. Friend left [illegible] she had gone West.

The officers of the company opened the secret chamber, and found no sugar there at all, merely a number of machines used in breaking cube sugar into granular particles, and in granulating the various grades. Quantities of sugar, chiefly raw, had been purchased by the operators, and prepared in some secret spot within the city. Liquid which eliminated ordinary sugar was found in all sugars. This liquid, which was then carted to the factory in barrels purporting to contain raw sugar. The chemicals used had crystallized the cubes to a large extent, and when broken they had a fine appearance and quality than sugar has ever been known to possess.

The scheme was cleverly worked for a very long time. The stockholders and officers of the company were kept in perfect confidence as to the future of the process until the largest possible amount of money had been secured, and then the bubble was allowed to burst.

There is no such process as refining sugar refining, and the big bear of the trust is dead.

MANY FINANCIALLY RUINED.

President Robertson said to a reporter: "I am heart-broken over the discovery. I have made, I don't care so much about losing my own money, but I induced a number of my friends to invest in the scheme, and it is their financial ruin that distresses me. Then I had such high hopes that the scheme would bring a fortune to me. I have been shamefully treated, and the means ruin to us. It is the most outrageous thing I ever heard of."

"Is there no prospect of being able to save anything out of the wreck?"

"Not that I can see. The revelation found in the factory proves the entire thing to be a fraud."

MORE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

The results of to-day's investigation of the Electric sugar refinery give additional evidence of fraud, and President Cottrell of the city to-night for the purpose of securing the arrest of Mrs. Olive Friend and E. E. Howard.

ENGLISH SHAREHOLDERS PANIC-STRICKEN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The sensation in Birmingham over the revelations regarding the Electric Sugar Refining Company, has increased by alarming cablegrams. The local holding of stock is stated to be large. One of the principal stockholders in this portion of England, to inquire personally into the matter. The stock fell [illegible] Birmingham and Liverpool to-day.

The Golden Gate Special.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The "Golden Gate special" vestibule train arrived to-night with thirteen passengers.

AN ESPERANTE WAR.

How a Georgia Father Got Rid of Some He Didn't Like.

Georgia Cracker.

It was 11 o'clock. [illegible] still lingered in the tapestry-lined parlors of the Hogamont mansion. [illegible] slight noise upstairs, when Claribelle whispered:

"Oh, Tom, I think it is papa and he objects to you staying so late."

Before Mr. Singleman could [illegible] the door opened and Colonel Hogamont entered.

"Claribelle Jane, you may leave the room for a moment. I wish to speak privately with Mr. Singleman."

With beating heart she glided out and glued her ear to the key-hole outside.

"Mr. Singleman, I have a matter of business of importance to speak to you about. As I go past the store I wish you would call at $.0, and I forgot to call at the store on my way home. Can you come down there until to-morrow evening?"

Mr. Singleman was happy to [illegible] favor.

"You need not be in a hurry to go home, Thomas; my daughter appreciates your company, and I have no objection."

He left the room, and Thomas and Claribelle were radiant with happiness. The evening about the same hour, the gentleman entered and obtained a loan. It occurred also the evening. The next evening a slight noise was heard upstairs, and Mr. Singleman put on his hat and left, saying:

"Claribelle, if your papa should inquire of my absence, tell him I took some [illegible] with me."

Thomas smiled and returned to his room.

Thomas says that even prospecting for marriage is a failure, and Claribelle [illegible] spends her evenings at home.

Mr. Hoffman Howes (one A. M.) [illegible] Rocky, are y' sure this'n the right one to take us home?"

Mr. Rockaway Beeche (confidentially) Bostnd to, Hoffy! Can't y' see it's [illegible] both ways at once?"

A WOMAN'S WAY.

A Startling Business Proposition and Its Results.

Some time ago Mrs. Fowler of [illegible] street, San Francisco, stopped in a [illegible] city druggist's to ask what effect Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, about which she had heard so much recently, would have on a case of dyspepsia and sick headache. She was assured that in most cases it would cure both. She was, however, so incredulous that finally the druggist gave her a bottle, saying he need be paid for unless it effected a cure. Her position so startlingly practical has not been [illegible] ever before, been heard. The following week she called afterwards in the convincing state and tells its own story:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5, [illegible]

DEAR SIR: I write to admit that, notwithstanding my misgivings, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla did all that you promised. I had tried so many prescriptions, to no purpose, that I had come to believe that nothing would relieve my dyspepsia and headaches, but I have not had a return of either since I commenced taking it. I feel permanently cured, but will continue to take it for a while yet. You have my permission to make this public, for it is a boon that a remedy that will cure dyspepsia and prevent sick headaches should be known. Respectfully,

Mrs. M. [illegible]

AFTER THE CONVENTION

All Rivalry Overlooked in the Effort for Admission.

THE LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.

A Concise Review of the Mineral Resources of the Territory—Ellensburg's Hospitality—Who is Mr. Chilcut?

ELLENSBURG, W. T., Jan. 4.—All the delegates to the statehood convention left for home to-day. The Western Washington delegation left at 5 A. M. The train was due at 11 o'clock last night, but was six hours late and the delegates put in the time between the adjournment of the banquet and the arrival of the train by playing whist and billiards and listening to a religious discussion between Judge Orange Jacobs, of Seattle, and W. A. George, of Pomeroy, Judge Nash, of Spokane Falls, presiding as referee. This afforded amusement for an hour or two, until a report that the train would arrive at 4 o'clock caused the patient waiters to shoulder their grips and wend their way to the depot where they were consoled with the information that they were an hour ahead of time. When the train rolled into the depot about twenty-five delegates, who had telegraphed ahead for sleeping berths, made a rush for the Pullman car only to learn that there were only six vacant berths. These were quickly rented and those who failed to secure a place to rest their weary heads, retired to the passenger cars to hear Judge Jacobs relate numerous stories. He is a famous story teller and his deep bass voice and stoic expression of countenance were known all over the territory. One yarn which runs that in the early days of the coast it was only manslaughter to kill a man who wore a tall silk hat made all smile and put wrinkles on the faces of even those who failed to get sleeping accommodations.

It is doubtful if a more harmonious convention has ever been held in Washington territory. Though some of the deliberations were enthusiastic if not warm the best of feeling prevailed throughout the session and nothing was said or done which would justify any community in feeling offended. The delegates of the rival commercial cities of Seattle and Tacoma forgot business cares and comparative statistics, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the representatives of other portions of the growing territory, to urge with all possible vigor, the speedy vestment of the commonwealth with the habiliments of statehood and against substitution of any other name for Washington as the name of the new state. The delegates representing Spokane Falls, North Yakima and Ellensburg, all active aspirants for the capitoland Olympia the present possessor of it, overlooked the generous rivalry in which they are participants and labored for admission, which all, democrats and republicans alike favored.

A few of the Western Washington men are disposed to think that the Kittitas county delegation should have opposed Judge Buck's resolution to include the Idaho panhandle in the new state, because it moves the geographical center so much further east, thereby decreasing Ellensburg's chances of securing the capital. Said a Port Townsend delegate: "As matters now Ellensburg is the geographical center of the territory, and is conceded to stand the best chance for securing the coveted prize; whereas, with the Idaho panhandle annexed the geographical center would fall between North Yakima and Spokane Falls, which will fight vigorously for the capital." This would be an important consideration if the Ellensburg people were desirous of playing an obstruction card to further their own interests. They want every town in the territory to be be given a fair and equal show in the matter and if it is the will of the majority of the people that Ellensburg is the proper place for the location of the capital, they want it and they will press their claims strongly at the next legislative session.

In response to the toast "The mineral resources of Washington territory," H. G. Walters, of the firm of Walters & Co., this city, read the following brief address at the banquet last night. It was well received:

Mr. President: Our mineral resources should be presented to this illustrious assemblage by a mightier pen. Increased familiarity with the unusual treasure boxes of our future great state serves only to magnify ten thousand fold the utter insignificance of one's most extravagant estimates of their contents.

Exploration has scarcely begun yet, bituminous and anthracite coals, valuable clays, petroleum, lime, iron, mica, gold, silver, lead and copper discoveries no longer excite surprise. A greater diversity of mineral wealth was never showered with lavish hand upon any commonwealth; and never was the distribution so equitable. If we call the roll of counties, what can you single out? Whish, King, Pierce, Clallam, Jefferson, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania, Lewis, Klickitat, Yakima, Walla Walla, Franklin, Adams, Lincoln, Douglas, Spokane, Stevens, Okanogan, Whitman, Asotin, Kittitas and any others here entitled to speed, we will find among the over modest claims of local natural wrath some outcrop of the mineral kingdom. When considered from the standpoint of commercial importance, our diversity of assortment is simply increased.

Comparison, that able helpmate of him who describes not well, here ignobly fails. Do we cite the beneficent influence of lead-silver, which gave Colorado new cities in a twinkling, of yellow, yellow gold, which projected the present greatest city of the Pacific coast fairly out into the sea; of copper, to the production of which Michigan and Montana owe their magnificent pay rolls; of iron and coal, to which we are indebted for the greatest of American Birmingahams, whose name is Pittsburg; of smelting furnaces, which have enabled Omaha to make giant strides up the commercial ladder, at the expense of the great Northwest, we yet most miserably fail, and why?

Because none of these have been so remarkably favored as our territory. Each of these localities has been obliged to pay tribute to some other. Raw materials, food supplies, manufacturing, or shipping facilities, or a market has of necessity and at great cost been sought abroad. How different in our noble territory! Every natural condition is perfect; an even hand the miner and the husbandman clasp hands; with magic speed our home markets are developing; with unsurpassed ocean shipping the world is within economical reach of our be minded and manufactured ores and wares. Capital, too, coy handmaiden of our distant but ever dear down Eastern friends, at last perceives our metallic worth.

Now that the erstwhile ever present suspicion of the moccasin and the Remington has been shorn from the garments of the pioneer state builders of the Northwest, we may confidently expect, through the development of our mineral resources, the speedy enrollment of a grand army of knights of the dinner pail, whose war cry shall be, "Washington, the empress of states."

The republican members of the convention were very sore on account of President Cleveland's appointment of Leslie Cullom, of Tennessee, to be collector of customs at Port Townsend. As Mr. Cullom's appointment is for four years, the republicans are inclined to think that the president's purpose in nominating a man for this important office in the eleventh hour of his term, is to make himself solid for nearly four years, and if President Harrison wants to remove him it cannot be done without violating civil service reform. The Port Townsend customs office has a patronage of about $40,000 a year and it is not to be wondered that the republicans do not like to see so much good pie go to the party whose power is ebbing. Inasmuch as Cullom is related to reveal to a certainty who Mr. Cullom is, but he is supposed to be the son of an old Tennessee whig who served several terms in congress.

The sub-committee of the permanent committee on admission is going to keep the admission question continuously before the people. Nearly all the members can be called together at short notice, all living in Western Washington, and it is the intention to hold frequent meetings, once a week, if necessary.

There are still many who think a great deal of good would be accomplished by sending active, influential men to Washington to urge speedy admission to statehood. Major Moore and S. C. Hyde, of Spokane Falls, made a gallant fight for the proposition, but they were handicapped in the discussion, as the King county delegation stood practically committed against sending representatives, and many other delegates were in sympathy with them. Major Moore set forth that resolution after resolution and petition after petition had been sent to congress without success, and he believed the time had arrived to pursue a different course.

The hospitality of the city of Ellensburg will never be forgotten by the delegates to the convention. All comers received most cordial treatment, and those whom the hotels were unable to accommodate were well provided for by citizens.

WAS IT OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN?

The Fire Department Called Out Yesterday Morning to a Fire on North Second Street.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning the fire department responded to a call from box 15. The fire was found to be at Nos. 3 and 5 North Second street, in the building used both as a saloon and lodging house by Burnett & Webb.

The house has long been a resort for colored people, and as a headquarters for many of the porters working on Pullman cars.

When the fire department arrived on the scene the flames had not made much headway, but, being confined to the partitions, it was with some difficulty that water was brought into requisition where most needed.

In about twenty minutes of hard work the fire was extinguished, but not until nearly all the furniture was destroyed and the building itself seriously damaged. The furniture, including saloon furnishings, was owned by the proprietors of the place, Messrs. Burnett & Webb. They estimate their loss at about $500. The building is a two-story frame structure and is owned by Frank Opitz. It had been leased to George Bock, who in turn rented it to Burnett & Webb, proprietors of the saloon.

It is not known what the loss on the building will amount to, and no one seemed to be willing to venture even an estimate. The partitions and a part of the upper floor are damaged seriously, while the roof will, in all probability, be a total loss.

MINOR LOSSES.

Julius Severe, who has been representing Mr. Burnett's interests in the latter's absence, claims to have lost $60 in money and a diamond stud valued at $125.

Frank Golden, a Pullman car porter, who was rooming at the place, lost a gold watch and the greater portion of his watch chain. When he missed his timepiece, he also discovered that a small piece of his watch chain was still attached to his vest. From this circumstance he naturally infers that the watch was snatched by some pickpocket.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

When the fire was discovered the inmates of the building were all engaged in peaceful slumbers. The alarm was given, and all rushed out in various conditions of *dishabille*. The proprietors of the place are at a loss to account for the origin of the fire. Appearances, however, indicate that it was incendiary, and not produced by accidental causes. This view was concurred in by all who viewed the building yesterday.

The fire started on the north end of the building at a point marking the northwest corner of the card room inside. The flames must have started at the very bottom of the building, and then ran up through the outer wall to the ceiling and thence to the partitions above and to the roof.

The material is all very dry and the flames spread with great rapidity until nearly the entire upper portion of the building seemed to be enveloped. As there was no stove or chimney anywhere in the vicinity of the place where the fire originated, the theory ascribing to it an incendiary origin is all the more probable.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Brief Outline of Mr. Schydecker's Plans for the Proposed Improvements.

The plans for the proposed improvement of the high school grounds are in the hands of Mr. C. H. Dodd, chairman of the board of school directors. They were yesterday shown and explained to an OREGONIAN reporter by the gentleman.

It is proposed to plant elm trees between the sidewalk and the curbing at an appropriate distance apart, also between the sidewalk and the wall. The outer line will include twenty-eight trees, the inner eighteen. The grounds will be surrounded by a wall of rubble stone of a very dark color, the coping being basaltic rock of a reddish tinge. On the Morrison-street side, where the grounds will be terraced, the wall will be but eighteen inches high, but on the Alder-street side, where a level playground is proposed to be made, it will be thirty-six inches in height.

Two feet inside the wall a privet hedge will be planted. On the Morrison street side, the lawn rises to the building by a succession of terraces, from eighteen inches to three feet of rise, every twelve feet apart.

On the Alder street side the grounds will be leveled to a playground, well furnished with seats. A place will also be prepared and set apart on either side of the building for class trees—space for fourteen trees being provided.

Six feet from the building a path will surround the building, made of open basaltic rock with sand and gravel coping.

The estimated cost of these improvements is between $3500 and $4000. This sum includes all outlay for material, trees and labor, and all other elements of cost.

The board will in all probability come before the people at the next March meeting, and ask for instructions to have the improvements carried into effect. What has been done this far is simply advisory and preliminary, in order to bring the matter intelligently before the taxpayers.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that some such measure will be adopted. Considering the beauty of the High school's exterior architecture, it is no credit to the city that it should be so poorly set off as to its surroundings. The grounds should be improved, not only as well as the other school grounds of the city, but in keeping with the building's appearance. When it has once been done, people will wonder why it has been so long neglected.

ABOUT "CULTIVATING" GEESE.

This Could Be Encouraged Into a Very Profitable Business if Properly Conducted.

Geese and ducks, it would naturally be supposed, would be plentiful in this "Webfoot" state, but they are not, and it is doubtful if these fowls are as dear in any other state in the Union as in Oregon.

"People here don't seem to take care of their geese and ducks," said a poultry dealer yesterday, "just look at these geese," he continued, "they are the finest I have seen here. Some of them weigh twelve pounds and will bring $2 50. I should like to buy any number like them."

It is hardly possible that all the geese raised here could be made as fine as those referred to, but they might be made much better than the ones usually seen in this market, and there might be more of them and the price might be more reasonable.

There should be more ducks in the market and at a more reasonable price also. When everybody was obliged to have a feather bed in order to be comfortable or respectable, people used to keep many geese for the sake of the feathers, but nowadays, when but very few persons sleep on feather beds, there is not so much profit in feathers, perhaps, and so not so many geese are kept. As for eating goes, some are very partial to a "goose with sage and inguns," but the majority of these fowls sold here are bought by people who desire to secure "goose grease," which is accounted a sovereign remedy for some ailments and is also used to some extent for cooking.

COAL ON JOHN DAY RIVER.

Large Quantities of This Article To Be Found in That Section—Of Excellent Quality.

One of the most important discoveries made in Oregon lately, so far as connected with the future greatness and wealth of the state, is that of coal in various districts quite a distance apart. The latest of these, we have information about, are the coal developments on the John Day river, brought to town by Mr. Legh Harnett, who has done more than any one man, during the last two years, to show the marvellous resources of the state.

This gentleman gives the coal deposits of the John Day river as seventy miles long, north and south, as known at present. In some places the coal is proved by explorations, to be twenty feet thick in body, without a break, other than small seams of clay and substances a few inches thick which are incident to all coal measures. The most peculiar feature in these coal measures is the existence of hachettite, an immensely strong hydro-carbon or in other words, the essence of bitumen, which burns most furiously and which, according to Dana, is only found in the coal fields of Glamorganshire, Wales, admitted to be the best of the English bituminous coals. Mr. Harnett has some of this hachettite in his possession, and personally showed us its wonderful burning properties.

The question of fuel, for all purposes, has become quite a serious one on the Pacific coast, and the discoveries of good coal in all parts of Oregon are most opportune and valuable. We shall look with interest for Mr. Harnett's articles on this subject, which will appear in THE OREGONIAN as soon as possible.

LECTURE ON "MARGARET FULLER."

Mrs. Louise Humphrey Smith's Talk Last Night at the Unitarian Church, About the "Countess of Ossoli."

The lecture read by Mrs. Louise Humphrey Smith at the Unitarian church was listened to by an appreciative audience that fairly filled the chapel. Mrs. Smith's great gift in voice and manner never showed to better advantage than in the presentation made of the character and life of the woman who was called the "Priestess of Transcendentalism." One of Robert Fuller's remarks was, "I early perceived that I was put here to grow," and the lecture traces with skill the successive stages of one of the most remarkable of developments. She may be said to have been the first American woman to hold a *salon*, and to discuss as a peer of the intellect the great questions of philosophy and religion and life with all comers—even with such minds as Emerson's and Harriet Martineau.

We shall not at this time undertake to give a synopsis of Mrs. Smith's reading of Mr. A. W. Jackson's analysis and profound study of the times in which Margaret Fuller lived, and a "Brook Farm" was possible. It is a period fascinating in the stir of passion and life, which filled the best minds of New England, and to which can be traced the impulse of poetry, art, and "plain living and high thinking," which characterize so much of New England's homes and villages. From the inspiration of that time has come the best literary life of our nation, and some of the most potent social reforms.

Horace Greeley was an admirer of Miss Fuller's genius, and for several years she was on the *Tribune* staff and lent her best powers to the departments of art and criticism in its columns. One of her published works was "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," and in advance of many others she contributed to the modern views of woman's work and right to freedom.

The lecture abounded in fine epigrammatic sentences or quotations from the admirers of Margaret Fuller, and no one present could fail of carrying away a vivid image of her personality. Particularly felicitous were the sentences describing her extraordinary sympathies, which drew high and low to her side; and the characterization of her ardent and aspiring nature, which kindled sincerity and the desire of light in others.

What she insisted on in every one associated with her as friend or scholar was greatness of aim. She was most distinguished by her powers of conversation, in which she not only instructed others out of her own rich store of knowledge and experience, but stirred to the depths questions and answers of each individual soul. She knew by intuition the best in every one, and would "pour oil upon the fire" of faith, hope and love, for "the true, the beautiful and the good." Her own faith was boundless, in the life of God within the human soul, and her life was one consciously united to the Divine Presence in the outward and inward world."

Mrs. Smith was listened to with closest attention and generously applauded as she closed, with the reading of Browning's "Prospice."

Her lecture on the "Delsarte System," to be given at the High school assembly hall this evening, is noticed elsewhere in our columns.

"BLIND BARTIMEUS."

The Third Revival Meeting Conducted by Messrs. Studd and Burke Last Evening.

The third meeting of this mission conducted by Studd and Burke, opened last night with a praise service of great interest.

The praise service continued for a half hour when the general service was opened with hymn No. 42, "Calling To-day" followed by prayer. The reading of the scripture lesson from Isaiah, 55, was preceded by singing No. 82, "Pardon Peace and Power." No. 68, "Tenderly Calling us Home" was sung by Mr. Burke as a solo, and was a fitting introduction to the text taken by Mr. Studd who spoke from Mark's gospel, x: 46-52.

Bartimeus, a beggar, is a picture of need. As he sits, he is startled with the foot-steps of a crowd and he is told that Jesus of Nazareth is passing by. His hopes are raised for he had heard of him and of his power. He knew his need and that Jesus could meet his need, and to him he cried, "Thou son of David have mercy on me!" Of others he asked alms, but of greater things. Nor could anyone dissuade him. He cries out all the more, "Have mercy on me." It's important to cry "have mercy on me." Jesus heard the cry, as he will everyone. Others would have passed the blind beggar; but Jesus never turns a deaf ear to the cry of the most lowly sinner.

The blind man's earnestness is commendable. He comes as soon as he is called and made known his wants, "Lord that I might receive my sight!" He cast away his garments that nothing should hinder him reaching Christ. The lesson—we should put aside every hindrance in coming to Jesus. We let our desires, our social ties, our business, our pride keep us from coming to Christ.

A boy prisoner was branded on the hand with a mark of Napoleon. With a hatchet he cut it off and threw it to the officer, saying, "Take the hand, I belong to the czar." If the hand offend Christ cut it off and cast it from you. So with everything that has on it the enemy's stamp. He that refuses to come at the call of Jesus is blind to his interests. Those who set their affections on the things of this world are the most unhappy, for these things are only for a time and not eternal. Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all temporal things will be provided. When Jesus calls to you and says, "What wilt thou?" will you not tell him your need and let him heal you? Turn to him who alone can help you and can satisfy your longing souls.

An after-meeting of prayer and inquiry was held in the lecture room. Many remained to engage in this service.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

There will be no services at this church to-night. To-morrow (Sabbath) Messrs. Studd and Burke will conduct revival services in the morning at 11 o'clock and 7:30 in the evening. These Sabbath sermons will be of special interest.

There will be services every night (except Saturday) during the coming week by the evangelists, beginning with a praise service each night at 7:30, followed by preaching at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend these meetings, which promise to be of unusual interest.

PERSONAL.

J. B. Keeney, of Pendleton, is in the city on business.

Mr. John B. Allen, delegate-elect of Washington territory, is in the city.

Mr. G. W. Hume, of San Francisco, and his wife are at the St. Charles.

Fish Commissioner E. P. Thompson has returned from a visit to California.

Mr. D. Siddall, of The Dalles, is in the city, registered at the St. Charles hotel.

James Newsnolock, of the immigration board rooms, has gone to San Francisco on a six weeks' visit among friends and relatives.

Mr. Osman Stubbs has received news of the death of his sister, the wife of Dr. A. L. Blanchard, at St. Claire Springs, Mich., on the 26th of December.

Mr. Harry T. Havens has received a letter containing the sad intelligence of the death of his father, which occurred in San Francisco on the 31st of December.

Mr. James Woodworth, assistant general freight agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, who has been laid up for two weeks with a light attack of diphtheria was at his desk yesterday looking a little pale but smiling and pleasant as ever.

Threatening White Caps.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A letter signed "Chicago White Caps" has been sent to all the aldermen who voted recently in favor of the elevated road, warning them that if they go into a boodle combination, their cases would be attended to.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. The only dining cars route from Portland. Office No. 2 Washington street.

GUSSIE AND HER BEAUTY BOOK.

They Are Firmly Bound—"Rev. Charles Oliver," a Presbyterian Divine, Unites the Loving Couple Forever.

The following account of the marriage of Miss Gussie Richie, chorus singer, said to belong to Oregon, to a Chinese actor in San Francisco is from the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The girl, it would appear, is some giddy opium fiend, who does not belong to Oregon at all, and who has probably secured in the Chinaman a better husband than she deserves:

Gussie Ritchie and her loved Ng Ah Bac, who it will be remembered were married by consent about a week ago, are now, to their thinking, more firmly bound together than ever. Gussie was not at all satisfied with the contract arrangement, and determined to have something more orthodox. She therefore made up her mind to have her marriage solemnized by the presence of a minister. The first thing to be done was, as in the case of making a rabbit stew, first catch, not the rabbit, but the minister. Gussie found that an easy thing for a woman of her many resources, and all arrangements having been completed New Year's eve, was set as the time for the event to take place.

The friends and relatives of the strangely allied couple had made great preparations for the ceremony. Ng Ah Bac deserted his old room in the corner formed by two passages, which was described in the account of his flight with the bride to the underground apartments at the Jackson street theater. He secured another and larger room adjoining that of Ah Cue, and he fitted up the new apartment in a gorgeous manner regardless of expense. Heavy brussels carpet is laid upon the floor, and into it sunk richly upholstered chairs of every description. Lounges, sofas and rocking chairs abound, and on the walls hung numbers of paintings. The room is certainly one of the neatest in Chinatown.

It was there that the ceremony took place on Monday night. Rev. Charles Oliver, a Presbyterian minister, officiated. His name does not appear in the directory. Gussie showed a form of a marriage license, which has been properly filled out, except that it was not attested nor signed by any deputy county clerk, and was not, therefore, an official document. That seemed to make no difference, however, to the divine, who pronounced Gussie and Bac man and wife, according to the usages in such cases made and provided. Helen Burke and Ah Cue were the witnesses. Both bride and groom were dressed richly. They held a reception until a late hour, after which Gussie enjoyed herself smoking opium. Many presents were received by the contracting parties. Instead of a ring to show her married state, Gussie wears a heavy gold bracelet on her arm, placed there by Bac. He has had all her trunks removed from her Kearny street room to her new apartments, where she intends to live.

EVICTION IN IRELAND.

A Desperate Fight Between Ejectors and Tenants.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The ejection of the tenants of O'Brian in county Donegal, continued to-day. The ejectors went to the house of a tenant named Doogan and found the place defended by a score of men armed with rifles and entrenched behind loop-holed walls. The priests who accompanied the ejectors entreated them to leave the house, but they refused to pay any attention to them. The riot act was then read. The ejectors were about to fire on the house when the magistrate stopped them and notified the party that he would give them an hour to reflect on the course they would pursue. After the expiration of the hour the defendants announced they would not use the rifles. Bailiffs and police then attacked the house, and after a desperate struggle were repulsed. Finally the priests persuaded the men to surrender. During the fight the police inspector was badly wounded.

A dozen bailiffs and policemen were injured. One of the defenders had his jaw fractured, and another was buried beneath the barricade, which was broken down by the evictors and sustained severe injuries.

AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

Steps Taken to Send the Laborers Home, in Case of a Suspension.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Jan. 4.—Great uneasiness prevails here regarding canal affairs, as no news has been received of any settlement having been effected. Work on the canal is being lessened daily, and a total suspension is feared. This would throw thousands of men out of work, and the Colombian government, in anticipation of trouble, has addressed a circular to the consuls from foreign countries, requesting them to obtain instructions for the transportation of citizens of their several countries from the isthmus, in case of a total collapse of work.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

To Open Up Valuable Gold and Diamond Fields in Brazil.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—One of the biggest land deals on record has been consummated with the Brazilian government by New York, Pittsburg and Washington capitalists. The principal object of the promoters of the scheme is to open up valuable diamond and gold fields in far Western Brazil; and in order to prosecute investigation and carry on work, a company with a capital of $14,000,000 is in process of formation. The grant is for between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of land, bordering on the Amazon river, in the region of the Andes mountains.

BOULANGER'S CHANCES.

A Movement to Defeat His Election to the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Most of the republican journals described the manifesto issued by Boulanger to electors of the department of Seine as a tissue of calumny and brag, and say it is not worthy of discussion. The *Gaulois* says: "As Boulanger's programme is to talk the country to make its voice heard, and the conservatives intend to vote for him, a congress of republican senators, deputies and editors opposed to Boulanger, will meet on Sunday to select a candidate against him."

THE MISSISSIPPI HORROR.

Forty-two Instead of Fourteen Persons Perished on the Steamer Kate Adams.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—United States inspectors are investigating the burning of the steamer Kate Adams. They have obtained evidence that forty-two persons were lost instead of fourteen, as reported several days ago. It appears that eighteen children among the deck passengers and one of the crew perished in addition to the victims previously named.

TO A DUNGEON CELL.

Edward Harrington to Spend Six Months in Tullamore Jail.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—Edward Harrington, sentenced to six months imprisonment for publishing in the Kerry *Sentinel* a report concerning the meetings of the suppressed branches of the National League, was transferred to the Tullamore jail, attached to prison garb. A crowd gathered at the railway station to bid him farewell. He was heartily cheered.

HIGH LIVING THE CAUSE.

Suicide of One of the Original Directors of the Standard Oil Company.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—George Baker, one of the original stockholders of the Standard Oil Company, yesterday committed suicide by morphine. Not long since Baker was one of the millionaires of the town. High living caused his ruin and suicide.

Message of Colorado's Governor.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—The biennial message of Governor Alva Adams was delivered to the general assembly to-day. It shows the state to be in an excellent financial condition. The governor recommends an appropriation for the use of the committee engaged in promoting the enterprise of a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas; also liberal sums for improvement of the state penitentiary, insane asylums and other state institutions. He recommends the abolishment of the fee system in county offices, and the passage of a high license law.

Riotous Strike at Duluth.

DULUTH, Jan. 4.—The strike of the coal heavers is becoming serious. A gang of Italians at work this morning, guarded by police, were attacked by thirty strikers. There was a sharp fight, the police using clubs freely. The strikers were finally driven off. It is reported that another fight is in progress at another dock.

Oh, if I only had a set of teeth now. Why, it is easily obtained. The Pearson's Compound Powder.

BEYOND THE ROLLING RIVER

Contract for Extending the P. & V. Railway Track on Water Street.

St. John Waterworks—Ice Is Only Lacking—A Deaf and Toothless Equine—Various Other News Items.

Keenan & Son have secured the contract for extending the track of the Portland & Vancouver railroad on Water street, from the north side of L street to N, and work was commenced yesterday on the extension. An extra lot of timbers are to be put under the roadway to give additional strength. Underneath the intersection there is a perfect network of gas and water pipes, which will require to be shifted about considerable to make room for the timbers. When completed to N street it is not likely the car will run to that point for the present, at least, as the waiting room and depot are in Mrs. Knott's building, on the corner of Water and L streets. The track is being put down now, because the city has ordered the street commissioner to repair the roadway, and it was considered better to put down the track now than at some future time.

UNBRIDLED HORSE.

Several days ago Captain West was troubled by a horse getting in his yard, and so one night he caught the animal and tied him up. An officer took him in charge and put him in the pound, but it was soon found that the horse was not what he seemed to be. He had no teeth; he was deaf, was nearly blind and was not very active. It would not pay to advertise him, and so the officers took the alternative of sending him to the country. Yesterday Al Baker, of Columbia slough, took the horse, hitched him behind his wagon and started out of town. He will never take another "crowbait" off the officers' hands. He was asked by his friends, whom he met on the way home, where he got his fine blooded horse, and if he was not going into the stock business.

MRS. KENISTON NOT DEAD.

Last summer it was reported as a positive fact that Mrs. Keniston, wife of H. B. Keniston, formerly of this place, but now of Harrisburg, had met her death by drowning in the Siuslaw, and it was supposed to be correct. It is now known to have not been the wife of H. B. Keniston, as that gentleman was in the city, and he states that she is alive and well. It was another woman by that name. Her friends in this city will be glad to know the facts.

WATERWORKS.

It was stated some time ago that work had been suspended on the St. John waterworks. Thursday a gentleman up from there stated the enterprise was to be completed, and that work on it would be commenced in a short time. It is necessary that this growing town should have some other source of water supply than wells. There will be a large number of new houses put up this year, and an increase in population.

MAKING A SKATING POND.

Some one has determined to have a fine skating pond right here in the city, and has dammed up the water in the Hawthorne slough, which has already caused a rise of about two feet. There will be a splendid skating rink in the slough from Fifth street to the roadway on L. All that is now lacking is the ice.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The officers of Fidelity lodge, A. O. U. W., were installed Wednesday night, and after the ceremony was over an interesting entertainment was given. The lodge has a membership of 105 and applications are constantly made for admission.

LECTURE.

Rev. John W. Sellwood will deliver a lecture on next Wednesday evening, January 9, in Hall & Stott's hall, corner Fourth and J streets. His subject will be "A Recent trip to the Sandwich Islands." Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 7:30.

SOCIAL DANCE.

Mrs. S. Bullock, who has a juvenile dancing class, gave a pleasant social dance last night in Hall & Stott's hall. There was a good attendance and it was a very enjoyable affair.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Professor Weizel holds a teachers' meeting to-day at Mount Zion. There will be a morning, afternoon and evening session.

GONE TO EUGENE.

Rev. I. D. Driver, pastor of the M. E. church, has been in Eugene City all week, but is expected home this evening.

DONATION PARTY.

A donation party was given last night at the residence of Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Fire at Manchester.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—A telegram from Manchester says the entire business portion of the town is in flames. Aid has been asked for from here.

Later—The fire at Manchester destroyed a drug store and telephone exchange, both frame buildings. The loss is light.

On a Visit.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 4.—King Milan and the crown prince are about to visit the Riviera for some weeks. The appointment of a new cabinet will be postponed until they return.

A Fire-Damp Explosion.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in a colliery in the Province of Ovida, and twenty-seven persons were killed and many injured.

The German Language.

PESTH, Jan. 4.—The Hungarian government has directed greater attention to be paid to teaching German in the schools.

Shareholders' Meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A meeting of the Panama canal shareholders will be convened on the 21st inst.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

Patients visiting Dr. Darrin will do well to come direct to the office on arriving in the city, and beware of "steppers" or strangers advising you to consult other doctors. Paste this in your hat, and remember the office, 235 Fifth street, Portland. Dr. Darrin still continues to excite our citizens and the country far and near by his wonderful cures wrought by electricity. We submit the following cards handed us for publication:

How a Lady Gained Eleven Pounds in Three Months.

To the Public: Over a year ago I was taken down with a cold, and from that I was afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis and a general debility, nervousness and sleepless nights. After a course of three months electric and medical treatment by Dr. Darrin, I am restored to health and have gained eleven pounds. Refer to me in Cole's addition, East Portland.

MRS. L. MATTOON.

A Young Lady Gains Twelve Pounds in Six Weeks Under Dr. Darrin's Treatment.

Card: This is to certify I have been afflicted for three years past with spinal complaint and nervous debility and neuralgia, and successfully treated by Dr. Darrin. I have gained twelve pounds in six weeks. I reside at The Dalles, Oregon.

MISS MINNIE KELLEY.

He Would Not Take $5000.

Editor Oregonian—Sir: I wish to express through your paper that Dr. Darrin has cured my wife of dyspepsia and liver complaint and pain in the stomach of twenty-three years standing. She was cured by the home treatment given by Dr. Darrin. I would not take $5000 and have my wife back in the afflicted condition she was in last September. Refer to me at Gresham, Or.

S. W. METZGER.

Dr. Darrins' Place of Business.

Drs. Darrin can be consulted free at 235 Fifth street, corner of Main, Portland, and Chemeketa Hotel, Salem, Oregon, where they are permanently located. Office hours, from 10 to 4 daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman, catarrh and deafness are confidently and successfully treated. Cases of private diseases guaranteed and never published in the papers. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors' office.

Pacific Fire Ins. Co.

The year 1888 was a hard year to all Fire Insurance Companies that did a general business on this coast. The fires were numerous and costly.

On behalf of the **Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company** and myself, I take pleasure in returning the heartiest thanks to our many insuring customers for the large and increased patronage received. Nor do I by any means forget the valuable assistance rendered by local agents, for in these times of very great and sharp competition for business, the aid of the resident agents is indispensable to the welfare of any successful company.

Permit me to add, that in this New Year of 1889, "The Old Home Mutual" "bobs up serenely" at the old stand, with plenty of coin to pay loss claims and dividends at sight, and solicits good business on its

Reputation
—FOR—
Solidity,
Honorable Dealing,
Equitable Adjustments
—AND—
Prompt Payment
—OF—
Fire Losses.

Established 1863—25 Years of Experience and Success.

D. B. BUSH, Manager Oregon Branch,
Office S. E. cor. First and Stark Sts.,
Portland, Or.

January 3, 1889.

GEO. S. CLARK & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
Fourth and E Sts. Telephone 251.
WELLINGTON COAL
—FROM—
R. DUNSMUIR & SON'S MINE.
Best for household use.

Orders can be left with Dekum Bros., Second and Washington.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
OF PORTLAND.
Corner of Stark and First streets, Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.
Over 12,000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.
Monthly Dues, $1; Quarterly, $3; and Half-Yearly, $4.50.
MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM M. LADD,	G. E. S. WOOD,
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER,	C. H. LEWIS,
MATTHEW P. DEADY,	MILTON W.
H. W. CORBETT,	H. FALLING,
E. S. KEARNEY,	W. K. SMITH.

M. P. DEADY, ... President
H. FALLING, ... Vice President
P. C. SCHUYLER, ... Treasurer
C. E. S. WOOD, ... Corresponding Secretary
HENRY A. OLER, ... Librarian and Recording Sec'y

MATCH MANUFACTURERS.

WALKER & DANA
(Successor to Wm. Bond & Co.)
—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—
STANDARD MATCHES
Red Tipped, Waterproof.
Warranted to give Satisfaction in any Climate.
OFFICE AND FACTORY
No. 10 N. East Park, Corner A Street,
PORTLAND - - OREGON.

KWONG YUEN & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
Large New Stock of Cloths
OF ALL KINDS.
You are invited to examine our goods and prices.
SUITS made to order for $16, $18, $20, $22, $24, $26, $28 and $30.
KWONG YUEN & CO.,
29 Alder St., Portland, Or.

A. ANDERSON & CO
Printers,
Lithographers,
Book Binders and Paper Rulers.
2 to 8 Alder St., Portland.

Pacific Springs
Monterey County, California.
Take Southern Pacific Cars 8:30 A. M.
Arrive at Springs at 3:50 P. M.

REFERENCES:
PORTLAND—BROWN & McCARN, TAUSSIG—GEO. J. W. FLEET.
ASTORIA—CAPT. GEORGE FLAVEL.

Easiest of access; most invigorating climate; 1400 feet above the ocean; no wind, no fogs, perpetual sunshine; most healing waters known in America. Specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Eczema, Asthma.

HOT SODA AND SULPHUR BATHS
Plunge and Single. Open All the Year.
Take S. P. cars, Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Springs 3:50 P. M.
J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.
ED. J. FOSTER, Assistant.

SPECIALTIES.
Bibles, Gospel Hymns,
Sunday School Supplies,
Moody's Works,
EVAGELICAL LITERATURE
—AND—
XMAS NOVELTIES.
J. R. EWING & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
69 MORRISON STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION
—IN—
FINE MILLINERY.
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN'S,
167 First Street.
From Jan. 1st to March 1st will close at 6 P. M.

P. GOLDSMITH, New York. | SOL. OPPENHEIMER, BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, Portland.
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, Plain, Stamped; Japanned Tinware, Tinners' and Plumbers' Stock and

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance.

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year	1 50
Weekly, per year, in advance	1 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	20c

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

A TEXT EXAMINED.

Several of our enterprising Northwestern contemporaries," says the *Catholic Sentinel*, "have published New Year's editions. THE OREGONIAN, of course, excels them all, and if it would only cease its nauseating infidel drivel and shake off its anti-Catholic prejudices it would be a model daily paper."

It makes every difference, good neighbor, from what point of view one looks at a thing. "Nauseating infidel drivel" is not a phrase to emanate from a mind of culture and breadth. It suits the tongue of narrow bigotry and intolerance, and though in former times it could quell dissent, stifle criticism and even make men tremble for liberty and life, it now is merely impotent vapor.

"Infidelity" in all ages has been charged against those who haven't thought of God according to the "infallible" systems. It is the shallowest and often the most unjust of all accusations. Who is the keeper of the conscience of the individual man? The whole scheme of human duty is summed up in this, that each individual, as a responsible being, spiritual and immortal, shall perform his duty to God as he sees it, and as a responsible ethical being, shall perform his duty to man as he sees it. Included in this is the duty of opening the mind to the search for truth, and of seeking help from every source of light. But in these matters man's own conscience is the arbiter, and he is not answered, much less crushed, by calling him "an infidel" because he doesn't agree with somebody else, or subscribe to somebody else's creed or system. Socrates was put to death as an "infidel." So was Jesus Christ. The charge of infidelity is and has ever been the mean resource, because the readiest and easiest one, of the shallow bigot. It is used perhaps as often in the Protestant as in the Roman Catholic world, though Protestantism, which is a protest against spiritual servitude and a plea for private conscience, should be especially ashamed of it.

The charge that THE OREGONIAN entertains "anti-Catholic prejudices" comes naturally from a Catholic paper that charges it with "infidelity." Prejudices are understood to be unjust or unreasonable opinions, unfairly formed or perversely held. In the judgment of the professional polemic of the church, whoever dissents from his ecclesiastical system, refuses to accept its pretensions, questions its authority, challenges its dogmas, declines subordination of private conscience to its commands, criticises and rejects the doctrines of transubstantiation, indulgence, immaculate conception, infallibility, etc., and whoever, moreover, questions the action of the authorities of the church in affairs of state, as the public schools, is both an infidel and an unjust man. His prejudices and his infidelity fit him for perdition. It is a pity, no doubt, that there is no inquisition to get at him.

The body of doctrine presented by any church and commended to acceptance of the world is a proper subject of examination and criticism. The Catholic church can no more escape it than the Protestant. It is, indeed, even more liable to it, because of the pretensions put forth in its name. It claims to be the sole depositary of truth, moral and religious, ethical and divine, among men; and this it is that brings it into conflict with states, since morals over which it assumes control must guide conduct in all things. On moral grounds it condemns the public school system of the United States. It dogmatically calls the schools "immoral" and "Godless," and thus attacks an institution that the state has set up for promotion of its own welfare. It is true that many communicants of the church in most localities the great body of them—do not obey by withdrawing their children from the public schools; and so great is the force of American ideas that probably they never will. Nevertheless, this effort is prominent enough to make it a matter of public concern, and therefore it is discussed by the press of the country. In this discussion, however, the *Catholic Sentinel* can see nothing but "an intolerant spirit," springing from "hatred of the pope and the church."

There is no hatred of either. But there is nothing sacred about pope or church that can forbid examination of any doctrine or policy put forth in their name or criticism thereof. Every doctrine and policy of this church, as of every other, must submit, is forced to submit, to the ordeal of human judgment. God has not limited truth, ethical or divine, to persons who profess any special creed, Catholic, Protestant or other. The pretense that he has done so would be insufferable, if it were not as impotent as untrue.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

At the present time it is not easy to assign any living poet a place beside the writers of the early part of this century, or to find a comparison to array the fiction we find in print now with the writers who have but recently come off the stage. There was something in bygone fiction and poetry of an ennobling and chivalrous nature—lofty in tone as well as dramatic in feature—that claimed the world's attention and riveted its admiration. The world may then have been somewhat less cultivated in respect to this or that art or science, but it seemed more open to vivid and natural expression and awake to more fervent impressions than now seem possible. Sir Walter Scott, with his prose and verse, enchanted and still enchants all English-speaking people. Has anything of strictly modern time possessed the same power and knowledge of local character? Charles Dickens opened the eyes of all the world to the wants of the poor and the life of the middle and lower classes with vividness that never was paralleled. Thackeray satirized the higher life of England with such effect as no other writer has equaled. Take the three minds and there was originality, genius, versatility and feeling portrayed that writers of our day literally, "cannot hold a candle to."

It is thought that with literature as with monarchs, "the king never dies;" but the kings of history and of fiction, and the lyrists of all time seem to have "gone before." Milton stands isolated, scarcely beneath Shakespeare; Pope, who has inspired so many, has not found an equal among them all. The time of the Lake poets seems never to return. Byron, Shelley and Keats have left no mantle for others to wear. Our own Bryant sang his "Thanatopsis" too soon; Longfellow has been the sole great product of the American poetical era.

It is not yet time for America to claim a place among the greatest writers. Literature requires ripeness that the New World has not yet attained. The age here is yet formative, and minds are hardly ripe. We have too many cities to build; too many railroads to engineer; there is too much of Wall street, and also of politics to allow time, for the world thinking, the ripe and meditative mind, for the other and deliberate good work that brings genius to the surface, and gives the world its precious tomes.

But while America gets its society novel, old England has its Tennyson in his dotage, who believes the fable that the swan's last song shall be the sweetest. It has Browning yet in memory, but it cannot understand him, living or dead. Among its writers is Rider Haggard—whose name is suggestive, of the work he does—and feeds its infant minds on such tales as "She." Surely, England deserves better than the average between Rider Haggard and "Robert Elsmere!"

There is no one to wear the twin diadems of poetry and prose that now have no brains to fit them. The poets of the past are the classics of to-day. We quote Byron, Tom Moore, Shelley, Thomson, Goldsmith, Milton and Pope, and if anyone was to let slip a phrase of modern birth it would pass for original, unless taken from the dialect verse of Will Carleton or Bret Harte, or tinctured with the humor of Artemus Ward or Mark Twain.

This cannot always last. The mind of man must wake and some while tune the lyre, to throw another gleam of genius over the path of time for man to wonder at, admire, and then applaud. It is to be hoped the interval may not be too far prolonged and that the boasted Nineteenth Century shall not pass down the aisles of time and be lost among the changing vistas without producing some gleam, some glorious light, that shall recall the past and equal, if not surpass, those days we read of and some remember, when this century was new.

BLAINE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

An Eastern journal before us thinks that "Blaine cannot be appointed to a place in the cabinet without subjecting the administration to the suspicion of being dominated." There is force in this objection; and yet there is another view which is urged by those who are pressing Blaine's appointment, or are balancing the consequences of making or not making it. Mr. Blaine, forsooth, they say, would injure the party and the popularity of its administration more than he possibly could as a member of the administration. Blaine, they continue, has three-fourths of the working politicians of the party behind him. If he is left out of the cabinet he will be sure to be the leader of a large disaffected faction, and will work mischief at every opportunity. Under Grant's administration Blaine was the potent engineer of an anti-Grant faction, and it was by the influence of Blaine, who left the speaker's chair to denounce the force bill, that Grant's Southern policy was defeated. The administration of Hayes suffered with the people through the hostility of Blaine. Under Garfield he worked vast mischief to the party, because he found Garfield in his hands as plastic as clay is to the potter. On his retirement from the state department with the accession of Arthur, Blaine devoted all the energies of his restless, ambitious, aggressive nature to injuring Arthur's administration with the people. He blew into fresh flame the "half-breed" Conkling quarrel in New York, and so poisoned the minds of the people that a very able and manly man, Secretary Folger, was murdered in the house of his friends on the specious plea that the administration was trying to dictate the party nominations in the Empire state. This slaughter made Grover Cleveland, governor, a man who was set up by his party to be knocked down; and this extraordinary "scratch shot," which gave Cleveland the game, secured the nomination of Cleveland for president, and his election,—for the friends of Folger and Arthur knew that Blaine had stabbed the one to humiliate the other, and they had their revenge when their ballots defeated Blaine in 1884.

Now Blaine's record as a marplot has lost him the confidence of thousands of thoughtful conservative men, who opposed him in 1884, and his administration of the state department was such as to excite the distrust of thousands of business men who desire unbroken peace with the commercial powers of the globe. Those, who object to Mr. Blaine, argue that if once admitted to the cabinet he would either rule the administration as he did that of Garfield, or failing to rule it by the inflexible resistance of Harrison, would ruin it. The opposition to Blaine urge that if Blaine goes into the cabinet he will be sure to come into irreconcilable conflict with the president, and that as "trouble must come whether Blaine is or is not appointed secretary of state, the president will be wise to have it come at once and be done with it."

Yet, if Harrison is a man of the outstanding will, moral courage and self-confidence that he is credited with, we are disposed to think he could keep Blaine entirely within the proper limits of his place as the adviser of the executive, and six months of success of this sort would cure the people of the notion that the administration was dominated by Blaine. When Lincoln was elected and called his great rivals, Seward and Chase, to the cabinet, everybody supposed that Seward and Chase would "run the administration" of our mild, benignant, honest "Old Abe," who was looked upon by the people as a man without the experience, the tact, the courage or the craft of a statesman. But Lincoln had not been president six months before he proved that he was as absolutely president as ever was Jackson. He re-wrote Seward's dispatches, he overruled Fremont in spite of Chase's judgment; he impressed his individuality so strongly upon every general of the army, who was a real soldier, that the verdict of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan was that Lincoln had more brains and courage, both physical and moral, than his whole cabinet from Stanton down to Bates, with General Halleck added as a military dictionary. Now, Blaine may be less of a patriot than Seward or Chase, but he is not a more astute politician than was Seward, nor a more ambitious man than was Chase. If Lincoln by simple force of will, moral courage and tact could keep Seward and Chase practically ciphers, while he himself remained the great significant figure of the administration, why might not Harrison keep Blaine within the circle of his duties, so that our foreign policy would be as clearly that of Harrison and not that of Blaine as our foreign policy during the civil war was strongly outlined by Lincoln and not by Seward?

But suppose Harrison finds Blaine will not consent to *serve*, and that because he is not suffered to rule he will try to ruin. What then? Why then Blaine could not ruin Harrison's administration from within except by the weak consent and submission of Harrison himself, and if Blaine ceased to be a loyal and obedient secretary he could be dismissed. Under the shadow of dismissal he would go forth as a lion indeed, tossing his mane, but a lion without teeth or claws.

It is steadily urged, however, that to leave such a man as Blaine out of the cabinet at the start, would be only to halt to madness a notoriously ambitious and proud man, who would pose before his friends, showing his wounds and plotting how to plant a thorn in the heart of the administration. These men say: "Why not take the man into the cabinet? Under the restraint of his position he may consent to travel peaceably and usefully in the harness, but if he abuses his opportunity, why, then, when President Harrison is firmly seated, he can dismiss Mr. Blaine, robbed of half his original powers for mischief."

This is the argument for Blaine. Not much can be said for it. Mr. Blaine is an intensely selfish and unscrupulous politician. He is supported by an active faction of his party, but has not the confidence of the country. He led his party to defeat in 1884, and it could win in 1888 only by refusing to make him again its candidate. The very fact that he is expected to fight and try to wreck the Harrison administration if he is not made secretary of state shows how his temper and character are estimated by the country. In plain words, it is understood that Mr. Blaine is a politician who will "knife" the administration if he cannot make it do his bidding. It would be an excellent thing if Harrison would show in a quiet way that he is not afraid of the bravo, and to this end would just let him alone, so that he could swell to his content, and then cool off and reduce his bulk and vanity.

DISHONEST AND UNJUST.

Says the Salem *Statesman*: "THE OREGONIAN accuses the Marion county assessor and court of dishonest practices. THE OREGONIAN could find a good subject for its abuse if it looked nearer home. A man bought a block in Portland for $60,000, and he can sell it for $100,000. The Multnomah county assessor values this at $3000. This is only one instance out of many."

Possibly this statement is true, though we very much doubt it. Property is undervalued in Multnomah, as in every other county, —though we do not believe that any block in Portland, for which the owner paid $30,000 and which he could sell for $100,000, is valued as low as $3000. Judge Catlin, we think, would like to know where that block is.

The charge of dishonesty brought by THE OREGONIAN against the valuation of Marion county was based on the fact that the assessment of 1888 was deliberately and purposely made less by nearly $2,000,000 than that of 1887; and this though the county has had large increase of population and wealth. Multnomah's valuation for 1888 was, on the contrary, increased by $1,800,000 over that of 1887.

It is admitted that the valuation of Multnomah is much below the actual value of property. This is a disease common to the whole state. But in Multnomah the valuation is as high as in any other county. In Marion in 1887 it certainly was not too high in proportion to valuations elsewhere; then why the reduction of nearly $2,000,000 for 1888? It was simply a dishonest piece of business, and its object was to throw upon the other counties Marion's just proportion of the burden of state taxation.

The Vancouver *Independent* has changed from the quarto to the folio form—a real improvement. Many country weeklies make the mistake of employing the quarto form, and filling their inside pages with "block matter." In the country weekly one column about home affairs, freshly written, is worth acres of this dreary waste of "ready-print" stuff, at which no discriminating reader ever looks, and in which such fresh matter as the paper may really contain is lost.

The proposition to publish a map of Multnomah county, spoken of by THE OREGONIAN two or three days ago, is presented by Mr. R. A. Habersham.

The total assessed value of property in California is $1,108,044,877. Twenty years ago it was but $237,483,175.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Demand for One Term a Year in Eastern Oregon.

BAKER CITY, Or., Jan. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The matter of having one term a year of the supreme court in Eastern Oregon is being agitated and strong pressure will be brought to bear to secure it. The matter of appealing cases to the supreme court is getting very common in Eastern Oregon, as the class of litigation from this section is more varied than elsewhere, arising out of our peculiar conditions. The cases are important and the rights of litigants demand a thorough investigation of the causes.

It is a well known fact that no man can present a cause as well as the attorney who has been connected with it from the beginning. To secure this benefit to litigants, with the court held at Salem, necessitates a heavy outlay in the way of traveling expenses and loss of time attending court. This can be avoided by bringing the court near to us.

The members of Eastern Oregon will appeal—and it is to be hoped not in vain—to the valley members of the legislature to pass the act so manifestly just, that will enable our people to secure their rights without so much additional expense.

We are a growing community and even now the docket from the Sixth or Seventh districts is equal to that of any other judicial district, except perhaps the Fourth. The law offices of Pendleton and Baker City can supply all the needed authorities, and there can be no objection to the movement.

We are confident that no other appeal need to be made to the valley and Southern Oregon members than a statement showing them that this measure is just. With confidence in their good sense and fairness, we will appeal to them.

Baker City will ask for it, so will Pendleton. Each is equally accessible to Union and Wallowa counties. Baker will be more accessible to Grant, Malheur and the new Harney county, while Pendleton would be better for Morrow, Gilliam, Wasco and Crook. The place will be determined upon by Eastern Oregon members. We want the rest to stand in. H.

LEE COUNTY.

LA GRANDE, Jan. 1, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In a recent issue of THE OREGONIAN I see you make the following statement:

"Division of Umatilla county is again proposed. It is advocated by residents of the northern and eastern part of the county. For the new county Lee is the name suggested—we suppose from the pioneer who has long survived in 'Lee's encampment.'"

At the legislature of 1887 the residents of the northern and eastern part of the county petitioned to be cut off into a separate county by the name of Tum-a-lum, and a bill to this effect was introduced in the house, and in due course was referred to and considered by the committee on counties. The committee decided to report an amendment to the bill striking out the name Tum-a-lum, and taking some common sense name. Various names were suggested, and finally that of Lee was suggested by myself, and endorsed by the committee, and accordingly reported as an amendment. The name of Lee did not originate with the people of the proposed new county, and was not given to perpetuate the name of any particular person or place, but selected, solely for the reason of its brevity. The people before the legislature who asked the creation of the county of Lee did not care what the name of the new county should be, and readily accepted the name when suggested, little thinking it would ever be said that they had done so to perpetuate or to commemorate any particular person, place, or event.

J. W. S.

REVIEWS CONSOLIDATED.

An arrangement has been made by which the *Political Science Quarterly* and *The New Princeton Review* are consolidated. The publishers of the *Political Science Quarterly* (Ginn & Co.) have purchased *The New Princeton Review*, and the latter journal will be merged into the former. The political and economic questions to which *The New Princeton Review* has devoted so much of its attention, and which are engrossing more and more the attention of the public, will form, as heretofore, the special field of the *Political Science Quarterly*. The point of view and method of treatment which have won for both journals such cordial recognition and such extensive support will remain unchanged. Certain features of *The New Princeton Review* which have specially commended themselves to the public will be incorporated in the *Political Science Quarterly*, and as Prof. Sloane, the editor of *The New Princeton Review*, will be associated in future with the work of the *Political Science Quarterly*, the cause of sound politics can only gain by this union of forces.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to Dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

MEETING NOTICE.

A. O. H.—Select Thursday's monthly meeting of county board of officers will take place Tuesday, the 8th, at 3 P. M. All members are requested to be present.

J. E. KELLY, County Delegate.

Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.—A special convocation of this Chapter will be held in Masonic Temple this Saturday evening at 7:30. Work in the M. E. M. degree. Members and visiting companions invited to attend. By order of the H. P.

A. S. GIBBS, Sec.

NEW TO-DAY.

MATINEE TO-DAY, ADMISSION 25c AND 50c cents. Farewell appearance of KATIE PUTNAM to-night. 1

H. H. HILDEBRAND, Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

SUNNYSLOPE—TRIS TRACT OF LAND is situated on the line of the Base Line and Motor Line roads, and within easy access of Portland by either rail or road. The land which, owing to its elevation, commands good views, is in first-rate order, well cultivated, and fit for immediate occupation. Tracts of about half an acre can be bought at fair prices and on favorable terms for payments. To view the property and for further particulars apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., Agents, 25 Pine st. 31tf

BLANKETS.

5000 pairs White Wool Blankets, large size 64x84 (2½ lbs.), slightly soiled from sample, regular $6 and $10), will be sold at once for only $3.50 pair. Also

BED COMFORTERS.

3000 Fine Comforters (damaged by water), usually sold for $2 and $2.50, will be closed out for $1.50 each.

McALLAN & McDONNELL, 165 Third St.

FOR SALE.

$300 per acre—10 acres 1¼ miles from East Portland.

$500 per acre—9 acres 1½ miles from East Portland.

$1300—Choice lot in South Portland fronting east.

$1400—Choice lot on Cricket ground, fronting east.

$1700—Choice corner lot on Cricket ground, fronting east.

$4200—Choice corner on Montgomery and Lownsdale sts., with good 8-room house and 74x200 feet of ground. LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington st. 4tf

PEACH BITTERS.

Be Sure to Try the Celebrated Oregon Peach Bitters,

MANUFACTURED BY H. KLAS,

24 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

TRADE MARK.

[Fac-simile of portrait on label.]

World-renowned Cure for Catarrh, Diarrhœa, Cramp Colic, Morning Sickness, Croup, Dutch, Sore Throat, and Loss of Appetite. For sale in the principal drug stores. Call for them. Sold at the uniform price of 25 per bottle.

Give Them a Trial—Give Them a Trial. For prices to the trade write to

6j3 H. H. K. 48, 24 Front St.

A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER,

—WILL SELL—

At Auction

At Residence S. E. corner Third and Salmon Streets,

On Monday, Jan. 7th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

2 Fine Parlor Sets, Velvet Plush;
1 Mirror, 1 Center Table, Lace Curtains, Fine Engravings.

ALSO

2 Fine Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, complete;
3 Ash Bedroom Sets, complete;
Spring and Wool Mattresses, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Sheets and Pillow Slips, etc.

ALSO

1 Elegant Extension Table;
1 Walnut Sideboard, 1 Ice Chest,
2 Wardrobes, Crockery and Glassware.

ALSO

200 yards Brussels Carpet;
5 Heating Stoves;
1 Kitchen Range with Cooking Utensils, complete.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Our Annual

Clearing Sale

will commence

Monday.

Await further particulars in Monday's announcement.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

A NEW NOVEL

—OF—

FRONTIER ARMY LIFE,

ENTITLED

[illegible]

—BY—

CAPT. CHARLES KING,

Author of "The Deserter," "The Colonel's Daughter," "A War-Time Wooing," Etc.

Begins Publication January 6th

—IN THE—

SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

CAPTAIN KING has won popularity and success by his complete novels, "A Deserter," and "From the Ranks," in *Lippincott's Magazine*, and his serials in *Harper's Weekly*. His name is prominent among the contributors to *Youth's Companion* for 1889.

"The Queen of Fashion" is an exciting story of love and adventure; the plot is ingenious and mystifying; and the pictures of life at a frontier army post are unusually interesting and novel.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.

TEETH $5, $6, $10, $12; GOLD FILLINGS FROM $1.50; silver from $1. Painless extracting, and every operation guaranteed. Can be seen evenings from 7:30 to 8:30.

G. A. R. Building, First and Taylor.

Dr. E. G. Brown,

NEW TO-DAY.

LOANS PRIVATELY NEGOTIATED. Confectionery, fruit and cigar store for transportation, taking from $14 to $20 per day. Rent $15. A fine, well-located family and country trade; ready to step right into. Cheap.

Saloon on North First st.

Saloon on Washington st.

Counter, horse and lot on Q st., well drained, and supplied with town water. Cheap.

Stationery and notion business on N. First. Stock all in order.

Two and one-half acres adjoining "Highland" on the Portland & Vancouver street car and motor line.

BESWICK & THOMAN,
Fourteenth corner Second and Washington sts.

WATCHING THE LAND SPECULATORS.

Many small buyers of real estate this year are profiting by past actions of the heavy dealers, who buy when lots are in a rush. Don't wait till spring, as you will have to pay 20 to 40 per cent advance on present prices; especially on the 25 x 85 x 16 lots.

Lots in Central Park and Roberts's Addn on easy installments.

Lots and blocks in Holladay's Addition.

Lots on Russell street, Albina.

Lots on Hoyt st. Call, Principal. 29tf

Small tracts at Mount Tabor.

3tf JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st.

SHORTHAND STUDENTS.

A lesson in rapid reporting given "free" to students of Stenography, illustrating principles that will enable them to become verbatim reporters. Full set of Pitman's Text Books for self-instruction sent postpaid, including note-book and pencil, $2.00. Pitman's Dictionary $3. College of Shorthand, 1st & Jefferson.

NOTICE—FOR SALE—OVER AN ACRE OF land on the verge of the city and in the northwestern limits. The scenery, in beauty and range, is unparalleled by any other locality west of the town good spring water; car line very near. Price $600; terms reasonable. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 30tf

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

By securing land upon which in a short period you will make about 50 per cent profit and in the meantime receive 8 to 10 per cent interest on your money invested; security ample. For information apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 30tf

SOUTH PORTLAND—FOR SALE AT a reasonable price—A quarter block on the highest unbuilded ground in this popular locality. The extended view is very fine. Judge for yourself by calling on F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 29 30

$2200—$1500 CASH—8 HOUSES AND LOTS on Everett, between 20th and 21st sts. Rent for $1700 one house and lot near Albina school house. The finest block in Holladay addition, $13,000, half cash.

HUGHES, BELLINGER & CO.,
73 North Third st.

CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 50 IS ISSUING membership cards for 1889. Members are requested to procure them as early as convenient. It is important that each bring his card of 1888. By order of the Union. DAVID HENDERSON,
Recording Secretary.

CAN YOU READ MUSIC? A classic Vocal Music will be organized at Cook's Musical Institute on Monday evening, Jan. 7, at 7:30. Terms, $1 per month for twelve lessons. Applications should be made before that time. 244tf14

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURGER and Roquefort Cheese; Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Elegant Pickled Herrings, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Biscuits and Groceries.

MRS. M. BAUM, 288 Morrison st.

COUCH ADDITION—TWO LOTS AND one quarter block for sale. This property is situated about in the best part of the locality. Prices moderate, terms favorable. Apply to 8j3 F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st.

PERSONAL—WILL "FRIEND" PLEASE LOOK at personal "all" in the Oregonian of November 30? Note dated November 15 was not received for some days after mailing. M. H. H.

Portland, January 4, 1889. 1

$7[illegible] FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORner lot on First st. Will be sold privately during next week; $3500 cash; by Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, 46 Washington street. 5tf

WANTED—SALESMAN—WE CAN GIVE PERmanent employment to a few energetic, earnest, intelligent men; soliciting orders; state age, experience or style. Apply at once. Address Peyette Nursery, Payette, Idaho. 5j7

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security; also wanted, first-class city and chattel mortgages, in sums to suit, from thirty days to a year. LENT & McGREW, 54 Morrison street, Room 5.

STENOGRAPHERS FURNISHED business men. Reports made of conventions, debates, etc. (Pledge of Shorthand. 1st & Jefferson, Rooms 15, 16, 20 & 21.

$100 LOTS—$10 PER MONTH, AND NO interest. A good home. Good improvements. Grand location. West Portland or Riverside 80 acre lots. T. A. Wood, 1, I. O. O. F. Temple.

COAL—A FRESH SUPPLY OF SUCCOA COAL just received; $5.00 per ton; kindlings and fire wood properly split always on hand. UNION FUEL CO., 30 Ashley. Telephone 614.

HAVE YOU SEEN BIRMINGHAM'S Base Bed Lounge? The favorite with all who are interested. Magnificent to try. N. Birmingham Bedding Co., 3d and Ash sts.

$27000 WILL BUY A SPLENDID PIECE of business property on Fifth st., 66x136 feet, facing east and south; paying good interest on the above sum. J. B. ELSON, 248 First st. 4j3

WOOD ALL KINDS OF WOOD. Elbert Ford, 82d, of Morrison st. Telephone 189. MOORE & STARR.

A YOUNG MAN OF CONSIDERABLE EXPERience and qualifications wants an engagement as office clerk, bookkeeper or traveling salesman; good references. Address K. L., care Oregonian. 6j1

$300 HOUSE AND 5 ACRES CLEARED GARden land; fine for fruit and vegetables; in town of Sherwood; easy payments. T. A. SHARK, real estate agent 48½ Washington st. 1

WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Piggott & Brown (formerly Jackson & Co.) North Fourth and Front. Telephone No. 191.

SUPERIOR BARGAINS IN ZANE and county real estate. Creitz & Brown, Fourth st., East Portland.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN A SMALL quiet family, north of L, and west of tenth; references exchanged. Address Boarder, care Oregonian. 6j2

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIvate house; bay window; suite or single; for gentlemen; gas, bath, telephone. 135 Eighth st., cor. Alder. 5j7

GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK (easy places) wanted at Bigelow Bros.' employment office, rooms 14 and 15 Union block. 1

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property. Apply to Oregon Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 26 Stark st. 4

$50 LOT—6 TONG 13 MORRISON STREET and one lot on 50 cent installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. Tlatt

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON & BOYNTON Furnaces at 170 Sixth st., near Washington. H. B. CLARK, Sole Agent. 284tf

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY WITH TWO children, situation as housekeeper. Address Mrs. M. C. Richey, Kenmon, Nebraska. 5j2

LOOK—VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON RUSsell st., Albina; cheap for cash. Apply Northwest Loan and Trust Company. 25tf

$1000 CASH AND A $960 MORTGAGE WILL buy a house and lot on S. First st. Davis & Durfee, No. 1½ Morrison st. 5j3

E. W. BINGHAM—ATTORNEY AT law, room 1, 74 Morrison street, corner of Fourth. 1tf

$800 CASH WILL BUY 180 ACRES OF LAND within 10 miles of Portland. 15tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, 875 FIRST st., Hawthorne addition. Inquire 25 Carpenter st. T. J. Whalen. 5j1

A GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST IN THE kitchen at the Columbia hotel, cor. First and Clay st. 6j3

WANTED—A LIVE CLERK TO WORK IN a laundry. Address 55 First st., between 12 noon and 1 p. m. 1

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 258 J st., bet. 14th and 15th. 1

A. NELSON & CO. HAVE BOUGHT THE CALIfornia saloon, 168 Front st. 1

BARBER WANTED—THIS MORNING AT THE City Baths, 248 First st. 1

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET. 280 Yamhill st., near Tenth. 4j2

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—ON—

Household Furniture, Etc.

We will sell at our Salesroom, No. 42 First st., on

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 8, at 10 A. M.,

A full line of Household Furniture, Carpets, Lounges, Mirrors.

ALSO

MERCHANDISE.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) Auctioneer

42 First Street, Next Corner of Ash.

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise,

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Office 18 Washington Street.

Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

128 First, bet. Washington and Alder.

Auction Sale of Real Estate, Furniture and Other Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular Sale Days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

200 ACRES STUMPAGE

For sale, about two miles west of Portland, until January 15. For specifications, terms, etc., call on or address Snyder, corner Eighteenth and Reed. 3j12

C. L. HOGAN SADDLERY AND SADdlery Hardware. 108 and 110 Front st., Portland, Or. 30tf

NEW TO-DAY.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between L. C. Blum and G. V. Porter in the business of furniture consignment, 63 Taylor, is dissolved. The business hereafter will be conducted by L. C. Blum. All debts will be paid and collected by L. C. Blum. (Signed) G. V. PORTER, L. C. BLUM. 6j3

East Portland, January 4, 1889.

GERMAN BARK J. H. NICOLAI, CAPTAIN Dreese, from Bar Percy. — Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew.

6j3 TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., Consignees.

CHILBLAINS,—THAT INTOLERABLY ITCHing and burning of the feet or hands which accompanies chilblains can be quickly and permanently relieved by only one application of Chilblain Lotion. CHILD & CO., Druggists, Second and Morrison. 25d

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—NORTH PORTland; eight lots on Seb Hill, from $2350 to $3000; half block, 24th street, improved, $1600; one block, 1st street, $16,000. E. THOMPSON & CO.

BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY. THE ADDITION to the school building will not be ready for occupancy this week; studies will therefore be resumed Monday, Jan. 7. J. HALL, Principal. 2j6

EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY GRADUATE of Bryant & Stratton college desires a position as typewriter; best of references and guarantees good work. Address X Y Z, care Oregonian. 2j4

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH from 6 to 8 rooms. Address Lieutenant U. S. Signal, Lighthouse Inspector's office, corner Third and Washington streets. 853

A SWEDISH GIRL DESIRES A SITUATION to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at 284 Morrison st., cor. Fourth. 5j2

THE FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN AND PRImary School, and Kindergarten Training School, Fall term, 111 Alder st., bet. 5th and 6th. Cards and store fittings made on short notice. 6j3

MIDWIFE—MRS. HENRY MILLER, 464 Park; best of care in cases of confinement. 5j4

MIDWIFERY—MRS. HARDING, 308 NORTH Fourth. Good references. 1

LADIES' NURSE—MRS. HARDING, SUCCESSOR and medical nurse, 308 North Park, cor. Fourth.

FRANK I. HOBLER, CONTRACTOR and builder, 111 Alder st., bet. 5th and 6th. Cards and store fittings made on short notice. 6j3

MIDWIFE—MRS. HENRY MILLER, 464 Park; best of care in cases of confinement. 5j4

MADAME TEITSWORTH, NATURAL HAIR and Chiropodist, Fortune Teller, has returned years' experience. 275½ First st., Room 18. 6j3

MRS. E. DEPRANG, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science, 233 Ninth st., Main. Class instructions $5. Consultations free. 6j3

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining, Electrical, Surveying, Architectural, Assay, 723 Market, corner Fifth, San Francisco, Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, Director.

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST and Assayer. Analyses made and reports given on ores, coals, etc. Office 276 First street, Portland, Or. 1

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian from my premises. 24tf D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

FOR RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 25 and 27 North Park, cor. Morrison. 4j3

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 34 Columbia st., cor. Second st. 5j7

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, 25 Columbia st., cor. Second st. 5j7

$225 WILL BUY FURNITURE OF 5 WELL-furnished rooms; house to let; 2 steady roomers; terms $25 cash, balance $10 per month. Apply 91 East Park st., near Stark. 2j7

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A daily newspaper; reasons for selling, outside interests. For particulars inquire at the Northern Pacific Terminal Company's office, corner of Third and Morrison sts. 28tf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORwarding Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

POWELL & SHIPLEY, GENERAL COMMISsion, No. 280 Front, cor. Jefferson, Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 138 Front st.

CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 72 Front st., Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERAGE, Commission Merchants, agents for San Francisco Archipelago Line Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and field seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of Hawaiian goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor. Front and Ash.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Dayton, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

E. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, Hardware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Saddlery and Harness Hardware, Sh

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Max. last 12 hrs.	Min. last 12 hrs.	Ther.	Wind direc.	Wind vel.	Rain fall.	State of Weath.
Portland	30.12	40	32	36	E.	7	.00	Cloudy
Astoria	30.06	42	40	46	SE.	6	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.08	38	34	41	N.	4	.00	Fresh
Boise City	30.22			34	NW.	6	.00	Clear
Baker City	30.16	42	32	36	NW.	6	.00	Clear
Roseburg	30.08			44	NE.	4	.00	Clear
Eureka	30.26			52	E.	8	.00	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.20			54	SW.	4	.00	Cloudy
Mount Tamalpais	30.02			34	S.	4	.00	Clear
San Francisco	30.04	50	40	46	SE.	6	.00	Foggy

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: Mrs. E. Dupee, D. Ryan, C. S. Hilferlin; Mrs. C. Hilferlin, C. Lloyd, James Wardle and wife, Mrs. W. E. Bagley, Mrs. J. T. Miller, wife, Mrs. W. E. Bagley, Miss Snipers, E. J. Garrett and daughter, Miss Snipers, E. J. Lowmann, A. Trefatin, J. Parkerson, S. Overstreet, W. Frank, T. Claney, C. Haine, George Durand, J. Ingels, D. H. Strube, W. B. Smith, S. D. Kennecy, E. Lynch; Mrs. T. Mowbray, H. B. Johnson, T. R. Coverhall and wife, Mrs. Blackwood, D. G. Jacobs, B. Stutes, J. Banning, Atkinson's "Peck's Bad Boy" Company, J. J. Williams, W. B. Session, Frank Calvert, Harry Graham, M. Stevens, F. F. Wallace, J. Bebar, L. Waller, J. D. Rayson, Miss Laura Adams, Miss Effie Adams and two emigrants.

Northern Pacific—Passed Heron January 4: Mrs. S. G. Lidden, wife and child, Dr. E. Brockman and wife, Mrs. Ott Seattle, J. D. Draper, S. R. Flinn and wife, E. J. Mally, John Drew, H. Geld, F. C. Sayre. The stoves are first-class; eighty-seven second-class through passengers on No. 1.

Northern Pacific—Passed Garrison: A. G. Prescott and wife, L. J. Smith, J. D. Dickinson and wife, T. Whittier, H. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Whittier and wife, S. S. Glidden, Miss M. G. Liden, S. E. Flynn and wife, E. J. Neil, C. W. Worden, F. D. Thayer, J. W. Smith, and fifty-two second-class.

STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Following is passenger list of steamer Mexico sailing to-day:

For Victoria—Mr. Berman and wife, T. S. Gore, Mrs. Gore, Miss Wolfenden, C. Bexsmith, T. Davis and wife, Miss Bellamy, Mrs. F. W. Carleton; W. Van Houten, R. L. Pippey.

Port Townsend—E. Loupe, F. E. Worthington, T. S. Wilson, John Gurry, Mrs. Wilson, E. Hiers, man.

Seattle—F. J. Swais, A. C. Kirk, J. D. Spencer, L. E. Wiseman, W. W. Wiseman, Mrs. M. E. Lambert, S. B. White, George Fush, M. W. Ramsey, A. S. Miller, A. Foster and wife, C. E. Byler, N. T. Elliott, A. M. Cullen, C. S. Mungrave, C. Wundvit, D. H. Haines, Georgie Stewart, Thomas Wilson and wife, J. A. Cockrill, D. E. Madden, R. L. Gilde.

Tacoma—C. Stern, Mrs. Maggie Powers, C. E. Price, P. A. Baker, Mrs. J. Ross and daughter, C. H. Aiken and wife, A. C. Dawson, J. J. Smith, J. H. Taylor and wife, Max Colin, W. Ernst, L. M. Kasten, C. A. Wilhelm, E. E. Ryan, C. E. Peabody.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

DEEDS RECORDED JANUARY 4.

S. Roberts and wife to C. W. Roberts, 157.21 acres S. & M. Roberts' D. L. C., Jan. 3; $1.

Van B. DeLashmutt and wife to L. Hatch, lot 18, blk 24, subdivision Riverview addition, Oct. 8, 1888; $2250.

E. H. Hughes and wife to John M. A. Lane, blk 86, Waverly, Oct. 14, 1887; $1400.

A. McRae and wife to A. F. Rinder, lot 8, blk 22, Albina homestead, Aug. 21, 1888; $225.

William Sherlock to J. Spencer, lot 4, blk 30, Sherlock's addition, Jan. 3; $1100.

Sig. L. Cohn and wife to I. R. Dawson, lot 8, blk 326, Jan. 2; $1.

Sig. L. Cohn and wife to I. R. Dawson, W ½ lot 5, W ½ lot 6, blk 326 and 27½ of lot 6, blk A, Jan. 2; $3789.45.

J. B. Montgomery and wife to E. H. Cabaniss, lot 49, blk 13, Albina, Nov. 16, 1888; $300.

E. S. Fisher to C. H. Hill, lot 14, blk 17, Albina, Jan. 4; $1300.

G. W. Parker to Emily Botsford, lot 14, blk 13, Albina, Jan. 4; $1900.

A. J. Nelson and wife to U. S. G. Marquam, 40 acres, S 19, 1S, 1E, Nov. 15, 1888; $100.

C. S. Lacy to Mary E. Lacy, lots 30, 31, blk 12, Willamette addition, Dec 13, 1888; $100.

D. K. Abrams et al to M. Powers, lot 6, blk 30, Multnomah, Dec. 31, 1888; $250.

H. Rasmusen and wife to A. S. Foster et al, parts S 6, 1S, 2E, Jan. 4; $21,000.

C. D. Berry and wife to G. B. Hovendery, lots 3, 4, blk 11, Holladay's addition, Dec. 29, 1888; $225.

Portland & Willamette Valley Railroad to A. W. Belding, west 25 min. of lot 9, blk 11, South Portland, Dec. 19, 1888; $215.

The O. L. and Investment Co. to Portland & Vancouver Railroad Co., 6.25 acres, S 14 and 15, 1N, 1E, Jan. 2; $1.

E. Phelps and wife to O. S. Phelps, lots 1, 2, 3, blk 23, lots 3, 4, blk 64, Caruther's addition, Dec. 31, 1888; $1000.

A. Hyde to S. Coulter, 40 acres, section 23, 1N, 1E, Dec. 22, 1888; $500.

Total, $37,932 45.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Albina public schools will open Monday, January 14th.

Mike O. Carroll, the old-time clerk, is once more at the International hotel.

On New Year's day the Y. M. C. A. were recruited by the addition of ten members.

Webb, the bunko man, and the insane hypnotist, Martin, were taken to Salem yesterday.

Those two diamond rings will be raffled for this evening at the Gem saloon at 8:30 o'clock.

Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Wells will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversay of their marriage this evening.

The Portland Cracker Company and the Oregon Steam Bakery Company have consolidated and incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

A movement is on foot to establish a lodge of the order of Elks in this city. This is a benevolent order, the members of which are composed principally of actors and "literary fellows."

The subject of the Sunday morning discourse at the First Congregational, East Portland will be "The Transfiguration." The communion service will be observed at the close of the sermon. A special service for children will be held in the evening.

CITY BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The adjourned first annual meeting of this society for the election of six directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, corner Third and Washington streets, which has been kindly tendered for that purpose, on Saturday evening, January 5, 1889, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

ROSS C. HOUGHTON,
Chairman Committee.

BRIEF MENTION.

Blankets, comforters. McAllen & McDonnell.

Besides the damaged blankets and comforters, you can get perfect white blankets, large size, $1 75, $2 00, $2 50. Colored blankets, $1 25, $1 50, $2 50 and $3. Comforters, 65c, 75c, $1, up to $5 50 each. McAllen & McDonnell.

A Cough is Quickly Cured by taking McFarlane's Eucalyptus Gum Tree Cough Syrup. It does not affect the stomach or bowels. Skidmore & Co. agents, 151 First street, Portland, Or.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

Cutlery for January at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street.

Grand sale at Kitten Bros.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 First street. Trade supplied.

Fine Steel Engravings at your own price. Don't miss this chance. W. T. Shanahan, 53 Third st.

The Vienna, Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters in the city.

Dr. Thompson, the specialist, treats all diseases with sole eyes, and Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

A Word to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are teething. It relieves the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

REVISING THE CHARTER.

The Consolidation Committee Still Engaged in the Work of Revising Some of the Details.

The committee on consolidation met again yesterday at 2 P. M., Hon. H. W. Corbett in the chair, and all the members present except Mayor McLaughlin of Albina, and resumed the work of preparing a charter for the consolidated cities.

Section 40 was amended by adding thereto: "He shall preside over the council when in session. He shall have authority to preserve order, enforce the rules of the council and to determine the order of business subject to such rules and to appeal to the council. He shall not be entitled to vote, except in case of a tie, when he shall have the casting vote."

Sections 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 were adopted without amendment.

Section 53 was amended by adding thereto: "Neither a mistake in the name of the owner of any property appearing on the assessment or tax-roll, nor the entry in such assessment or tax-roll of any name other than the true name of the owner of any property described, nor a failure to enter any name of said owner, shall violate or make void the assessment or prevent the collection of the taxes or in any way affect the lien upon real property by reason of such assessment and tax."

Sections 54 and 55 were adopted without amendment.

Section 56 was amended by substituting for the words following the word "mayor" in such section, the words "council, board of fire or police commissioners, water committee, water commission, or any committee of the council."

Section 57 was amended by striking out of the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words, "and all contracts for the same shall be filed by him in his office."

Sections 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65 were adopted without amendment.

Section 66 was amended by striking out the last five words of the same and adding in lieu of such words the following: "prescribed by the council."

Section 67 was adopted without amendment.

Section 68 was amended by adding thereto, "and shall give such adequate bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as shall be required by the council."

Section 69 was amended so as to read as follows: "The police judge shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the council, not exceeding $2400 per year, payable quarterly, out of the city treasury, as a full and complete compensation for his services as police judge and justice of the peace. But the council shall not change the amount of such salary so as to effect the compensation of any person in the office when such change is made."

Section 70 was adopted without amendment.

Section 71 was amended by inserting between the words "understanding" and "conditional" on the third line thereof the words "with one or more sureties."

Section 72 was amended by striking therefrom the part thereof relating to the appointment of police commissioners by the governor.

Section 73 was amended by inserting therein next after the words "City Treasury," the following: "Provided, however, that the council shall have the power to reduce the amount of such appropriation, if in their judgment the estimate of the commissioners shall be greater than the amount of the money which in its judgment should be expended for the purposes contemplated in such estimate."

Section 74 was adopted without amendment.

Section 75 was amended by inserting therein among the duties of the chief of police the following: "He shall keep a watchful care to prevent fires and exercise like care over all property of the city and report to the proper authorities all waste of water, stoppage of sewers and all damages to city property."

Section 76 was adopted without amendment.

Section 77 was amended by striking therefrom the word "council" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "board of police commissioners."

Sections 78 and 79 were adopted without amendment.

After which the committee adjourned till to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

HE HAD THE CONSUMPTION.

An Alms Collector Meets With Cold Comfort at the Hands of a Newspaper Reporter.

Yesterday, a dejected, forlorn-looking specimen of humanity made his appearance in the office of United States Marshal Myers and began begging from all present. He finally ran across a reporter who was there looking for news, to whom he said:

"Could you give me something? I have the consumption and can't work."

"Where did you come from?" he was asked by the reporter.

"I came from Albany. I worked as long as I was able he said, exhibiting a begrimed hand as evidence of his assertion.

"Your condition is a pitiable one, but if you are unable to provide for yourself, the county authorities will take care of you."

"I do not want to go to the poor house."

"Probably not, and begging is also very painful and repugnant to you, without doubt. It is also contrary to law, and you will be arrested if you persist in it. Besides, I have a family to support, and have to work every day to do it. I can do nothing toward supporting such fellows as you."

"That is rough on a man who is broke and has the consumption."

"You are probably broke, but you do not look like a man who has the consumption, but you do look and smell like a man who is drunk."

"I have not tasted liquor for a year."

"The last you drank must have been very powerful stuff, for it still perfumes your breath, which has an odor like sewer gas. Now, you get out of this, or you will be sent to jail at once."

As he staggered out he muttered something about "heartless wretches and the cold charities of the wicked world."

BEEN A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Oregon City Makes a Very Good Showing in the Way of Improvements During 1888.

In the way of building improvements during the past year, Oregon City makes a very gratifying showing. The *Enterprise* in making a brief review, says:

The year 1888 has been in the main a prosperous one to Oregon City. Were it not for the greater expectations for the future it would be classed as one of the most progressive in its history. It is true that the business part of the town has not been materially extended, but in the line of residences there has been a marked increase. The growth of the place in this direction has not been in any sense an artificial production, inasmuch as the demand for property of this kind has far exceeded the supply, so much so in fact that during the greater part of the year houses for rent have not been obtainable, as there were no vacant houses in town, and families have at times camped out for lack of better accommodations. There have been but few fine houses erected. Most of the buildings have been either built by men of moderate means for their own homes, or built for renting at a reasonable rate.

Following this is a table showing in detail the various kinds of improvements accomplished during the past twelve months. The total amount expended in making the different improvements is $146,150.

IN THE NORTH END.

The main wires of the Electric Light Company were yesterday elevated on the eighty-foot poles set on each side of the approach to the bridge. They are now about twenty-five feet above the iron work of the bridge, being put so high probably to prevent any loss of electricity by induction.

A building about twenty feet square is being erected under the wagon roadway to the railroad bridge just north of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's ice house. It is to be used as a store room in connection with the dining car service. A portion of the ice house will be utilized as a refrigerator.

The work of filling Couch lake is so far advanced as to begin to make quite a showing in a long high bank of fresh, clean earth, in the vicinity of the new freight depot. Mr. O'Neil, the contractor, expects to have two engines to work to-day, and will henceforth be able to dump some 1200 or 1500 cubic yards of earth into the lake every working day. At this rate the lake will

VESTS.

An exceptionally large and good line of the latest Styles in

MONTENACS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
MELTONS,
WIDE-WALES,
KERSEYS,
ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS

—FOR—

Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

JOB LOT OF

Blue Army Overcoats

AT $3.00!

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES

—OF—

Full Dress Prince Albert, 3-Button Cutaway and Sacks.

We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vienna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $3 and $3.50 per suit.

We are Sole Agents for the Famous

Chest Shield Shirts.

—AND—

Double-Seated Drawers

In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,

$5 per Suit.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

FRENCH MARBLE

CLOCKS & BRONZES

Of my own selection, in Paris, Wholesale and Retail.

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for all American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments; UNCLE MYERS the Great Oregon Money Lender, 168 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

FINE GOODS! LOW PRICES!

T. B. NEWMAN & SON,

JEWELERS,

52 Morrison St., bet. Second and Third.

82 First St., Portland, Or.,

OFFER

LONDON DYE,

GUARANTEED.

Made up to order in any style of garment. Good fit warranted. Full stock of Ready-made Furs, such as

Seal Sacques, Wraps, English Walking Jackets, Fur-lined Circulars, Pelerines, Boas, Muffs, Ladies' Caps and Bonnets, Misses' and Gentlemen's Furs, Rugs and Robes, Trimmings, all of which we offer at

LOW PRICES.

WEST & STEARNS,

Real Estate Agents and Insurance Brokers,

Have Removed to 12 Stark Street.

Our list embraces a large amount of city, suburban and country property.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

City & East Portland Property.

APPLY TO

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

Cor. A and First Streets.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

DR. F. W. PREHN,

Room 54, Union Block, First street.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Eye and Ear Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 683.

85-h 85-h

TO-DAY

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Spring Cloths

—IN FINE—

We offer a line bought from the manufacturer to close at less than cost of production of

42-inch All-Wool

PLAIDS.

French Fabrics, over Twenty Styles, Entirely New, for the Nominal Price of

50c

Per Yard.

Standard value for and unequaled in this city for less than $1 per yard.

See our Fine Display To-day Only at Price Quoted.

Come Early for Best Selections, as the quantity is limited.

BECK,

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

LOTS FOR SALE in Goldsmith's Addition, cheap. One-fifth cash, balance on time; low rate of interest. Nicest location in town. B. & S. GOLDSMITH, Agents, Room 8, Abington.

The best rather than the cheapest

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

Second and Yamhill Sts.

COMPLETE, THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Common School Departments. Student is admitted at any time. Beautifully illustrated catalogue free.

POPULAR

Clothiers and Hatters,

GREAT ANNUAL

CLOSING

—OF—

MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS

Furnishing Goods & Hats,

WILL COMMENCE

SATURDAY, JAN. 5th,

And Continue Until Sold.

These goods are ALL NEW and of the LATEST DESIGNS, and MUST BE SOLD before our Spring Stock arrives.

OUR ADVANCED SPRING SAMPLES

Have arrived, and we are now ready to take orders for CUSTOM SUITS. Our Mr. A. B. Steinbach will leave for New York about Jan. 10th. Any orders entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.

Look at our Corner Window

CLOSED

Corner First and Morrison.

COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND.

Cor. First and Jefferson Sts. Largest and only practical

SHORTHAND SCHOOL

On the Coast. Over half the supply graduates of other schools. Names of party furnished on application. The great success of this school is from the fact that, unlike business college shorthand departments, it is conducted by a Court Reporter of over 12 years' experience, who has under his instruction not only students of the art, but practical stenographers in this city, who are qualifying themselves for verbatim reporters. 16aif

One Price to All.

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas

Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market.* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade,* thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board,*" showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

1889.

NEW YEAR

TO ALL!

Is the greeting of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store to their patrons and the public in general.

OUR RECORD FOR THE YEAR

Just passed shows that we have had the largest and most successful business of any year in the history of our house. We wish to thank the citizens of Portland and vicinity for the splendid support they have given us in the past, and we shall strive to merit their patronage in the future.

OUR SUCCESS

Is due to the fact that we always keep faith with the public.

We never promise impossibilities.
We never misrepresent our goods.
We never make a second price.

We have one price for all.
We have competent and polite clerks.
We have a stock of goods second to none.

Our patrons are well acquainted with these facts and the confidence inspired thereby has never been violated by us in a single instance. We make the interest of our patrons our interest and protect their rights in all cases. It is this principle of honorable dealing that has won for us a place in the front ranks among the foremost houses of the Pacific Coast. We are proud of our success, and proud of the friends who have given their liberal patronage and helped make that success.

We shall commence the season of 1889 with

A

Mammoth Sacrifice

SALE

Which will surpass any sale of the kind ever attempted on the Pacific Coast. We propose to outdo all our efforts in the past and make this sale one to be long remembered by the Portland public.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL SACRIFICE

Once more, in accordance with our long established custom, we give to the public another ANNUAL opportunity to "lay in their supplies" at prices almost of their own making. As at our TEN former clearance sales, customers will find our

ENTIRE STOCK

During this sale far below the prices named for similar goods by any competitor in this city. And further, that our ENTIRE stock, without any reserve, is included in this sale, and that positively these prices will not be duplicated after its close.

This Great Annual Sale will Commence on Thursday, Jan. 3, and continue Thirty Days.

Prices, quality and quantity of goods will continue to inspire that confidence which we trust we have justly merited in the past.

CLOSE & KING

FIRST AND TAYLOR STREETS.

140 FIRST STREET 140

Great Dissolution Sale.

WE OFFER TO-DAY

MEN'S ALL-WOOL PANTS

$2.35.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Dark Gray Cheviot SUITS, either Sack or Frock, for

$8.25.

Three Point GRAY BLANKETS

$3.00.

Children's All-Wool Suits : : : : : : : : $4.00

Boys' All-Wool Suits : : : : : : : : : : 7.00

MEN'S ALL-WOOL OVERCOATS,

SILK SLEEVE LINING,

$8.25.

Entire Stock Must be Sold—Every Article Warranted.

Browne's Worsted Mills Retail Store : : : : 140 1st St.

Monday, Jan. 7th,

We hope to be in readiness to commence this great sale. We have had our entire force hard at work preparing for the event the past week, and it will take the balance of this week to complete the task

100 Feet by 100 Feet

Is the size of our house, and it is well stocked in every department.

Unprecedented Bargains

Is the valuation of our stock. Every article in each department will have the knife freely used and the price cut in a manner never before attempted at any sale. We will inform the public in a few days as to the exact day we will inaugurate this sale, and quote a few prices, so that you may know what good things we have in store for you.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 5 and 8 Taylor St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Relations Between the Institution and the Farmers.

The College Is Prepared to Teach Just What the Sons and Daughters of the Farmers Ought to Learn.

CORVALLIS, Jan. 3, 1889.

"The relations between the farmers and the Agricultural college." If this is the text, let us consider a little closely what it means and involves, for the very statement is an assumption that relations do exist between the farmers and the college. And if they are connected, then there are duties owed between them from the farmers, as a class, to the college as a whole, as well as, on the other hand, from the college to the farmers.

Who are farmers? There are many landowners who are not farmers. There are many men who live by and upon the land, whom it would be a stretch of courtesy to call farmers. As there are many men who wear a blue uniform and shoulder a rifle and draw soldiers' pay, who are not true soldiers; as there are many men writing prescriptions and compounding medicines, who are by no means physicians; as there are many men who have read law for a school term, and have been called to the bar, who are not lawyers; just so, to be a "farmer" means more than living in a farm house, and for part of the time following a scrub team up and down a crooked furrow.

Farming implies and demands that a man should be engaged in the cultivation of land producing its crops of various kinds for sale, and on a scale large enough to require implements (rather than tools) for the process of the farm.

Fenced land, divided into two or more fields is, I think, a necessary part of the idea of farming. Neither an orchardist nor a gardener is necessarily a farmer, though a farmer does not know, or, at any rate, does not practice his business in the proper sense unless he understands fruit raising and gardening.

Similarly, a cattle or sheep raiser is not necessarily a farmer, although a farmer is not worthy of the name unless he is learned in stock of all descriptions.

Again, the science of agriculture is as old as the Bible. Its literature dates back for many hundred years. One who can read and understand and will carry into practice to-day the lessons of Virgil's Georgics, written for the farmers of Italy 1900 years ago, will find that in the essential principles of farming he will be able to teach, to give points to many of his neighbors of to-day. Add yet it is also true that in no one of these sciences has the world learned faster for the last fifty years.

My grandfather was called a good farmer in his day. I can well remember, as a little lad, the old farm house, with its farm yards, barns and dove cote. I can hear yet the dull thud, thud of the flail, for the threshing went on in the great barn nearly all winter long. I can shut my eyes and see, in the dim past, the figure of the old shepherd, with long brown smock frock, hanging round his heels, and crook over his shoulder, as, with his short-haired, bob-tailed sheep dogs, he herded six or seven hundred long-wooled, coarse sheep on the close-cropped, smooth herbage of the chalky downs.

The grain fields were in long, parallel strips. I really think they were half a mile long—where wheat, oats and barley grew side by side, and the resting of the land by summer fallowing had just begun to be practiced by the advanced farmers of that time.

Green crops were not grown in those days. Turnips, cabbages and beets were grown in the garden only, and I well remember hearing my uncle discussing the new ideas just coming in, of varying the straw crops with clover, sainfoin (as we called it "sing fine") and then, in years passed by, with turnips, rape, and mangel wurzel.

My grandfather sent his boy, who was to follow him in the old farm, to the lowlands of Scotland, to learn the new style. This was the nearest approach to an agricultural college in those days. The Scotch lowland farmers were then—and they are yet, for that matter—the most thorough believers in, and practicers of, high farming in the British Isles.

In a few years' time, the new methods had taken possession of the old farm. And when I served my boyish happy apprenticeship to the farm, what a change had been wrought since my boyish visits to the old homestead!

Large square fields, of from 50 to 80 acres in each had replaced the old strips of grain land. One-fourth, at least of the 700 acres, was every year in green crops—turnips, rape and mangold; another fourth in clover, sainfoin, trefoil, vetches and beans; one-fourth in wheat or barley, and one-fourth in oats.

The hill pastures were all plowed and cultivated. The low land, where we used to kill ducks and snipe at Christmas time, was sub-soil drained and yielding great crops of oats and beets.

The old shepherd's bones lay in the churchyard with his forefathers; but his son had charge of the flock. His duty all winter time was to shift his sheep in their movable hurdle folds, all over the turnip and rape fields, till they were eaten clean and close, and at the same time manured ready for next year's wheat.

The flock had changed too. The numbers were the same, but the coarse, long-wooled, rough-looking sheep of my boyhood had disappeared. The new flock had black or brown faces, and close wool—every sheep was like its neighbor in straight, square back, round sides, and wool growing a long way down the legs.

Our farm was but four miles from Mr. Jonas Webb's, the great breeder of these Southdown sheep; and my uncle raised these black faces for many years, though before he died he had changed again to the Shropshire Downs, a sheep as symmetrical as the Southdowns, but nearly one-fourth larger, and therefore more profitable in both wool and mutton.

The farmer of the next generation finished his education at the Royal Agricultural college at Circencster. When his turn came, I did not notice any more radical changes in the management of the old place. But a still greater variety of cropping was introduced. Besides the sheep, fully one hundred steers were purchased, poor, in September, and sold, fat, for the London market in March and April—all stall-fed, or fed in small yards, holding four or five steers in each. Their rations were turnips and mangolds, or beets, chopped in a turnip cutter, and mixed with large quantities of chopped grain and chaff. Steam threshing had ousted the old flail threshing for good, but instead of burning the chaff and straw, all was saved and carted to the farm yards and stored for the winter cattle.

In my grandfather's time prices were high—there was a high protective duty on wheat and other grain—but all my grandfather did, was to make a living on the farm. In my uncles' and cousins' time, they made money fast, though prices of grain were low, and convinced me, once for all, that high farming pays.

Having seen and experienced all this in my own life time, you will not wonder at my strong conviction of the duty of every farmer, who thinks at all highly as he should, of his own famous and worthy profession, first to practice, and then to preach, mixed, and high farming in this state of ours.

A doctor is not worthy of the name, who does not try, himself, to know all he can of the noble art of healing; and then to insist on the proper teaching of advanced and modern doctoring to the disciples of to-day.

No good lawyer lives, who has not a real pride and satisfaction in his grand profession, as far as his own practice goes, and who does not also raise the standard of legal lore and character of those whose turns come after his life innings are ended.

But for all worthy learning in this century of ours, it has come to pass that homes and centers of teaching and learning shall be, and are established.

In such centers, the professors of these arts and sciences are found—men who have given their lives to the learning, and then to the teaching of their specialties.

We are no longer content, and there is no reason why we should, any longer be content, either for ourselves of this generation, or for our children, to go only to the school of experience.

Principles must be taught as well as practiced. Moreover, principles must be taught, not by those who have learned them from text-books by rote, but by those who have, in their learning days, sat at the feet of worthy masters, and gone down deep into the roots and reasons of things.

The things seemingly most simple, oftimes involve the hardest study, the longest study, the most thoughtful study.

One of the greatest chemists of the century, was Michael Farraday. The deep things of his science were to him familiar as the alphabet. Being asked to give a course of lectures at the Royal institution, he chose for his topic, "The Burning of a Tallow Candle." Those who heard him have told me, that they were amazed at the exposition of the deep laws involved—the mighty forces of nature at work in this, so simple a thing.

In like manner, to the thoughtful farmer the problems of the farm are ever rising before him never to be fully solved. And yet there is no reason why the farmer of to-day should sit down in passive ignorance in the rut of habit, and let the wheels of the great car of the world's progress crush him into poverty and death. He may himself be too old to learn. The outside rind of circumstances may have grown thick and impermeable round his spirit. But his sons and daughters (let him thank God for it and take courage) for them the schools and colleges of this state of ours, stand with wide-open doors. Shame to him, if he will not pinch and strive to give his young ones the chance denied himself.

The duty, then, that the farmer owes to the college is, first of all, to send his children there for their education. The duty owed by the college to the farmer is to supply such an education as shall fit the farmers' children to succeed their father when their time comes round, but with better stored minds and wider knowledge regarding things agricultural than we of this present generation can boast. The farmers have a right to ask of the state that the Agricultural college, endowed by the wisdom of the general government, and aided from the funds of the state to which all taxpayers in Oregon contribute, shall fill these just demands.

As now organized does it do so?

The first question is, how the teaching faculty of the college is filled, especially in those departments bearing directly on the sciences of the farm. The answer is, that neither time nor pains have been spared by the state board of regents in their selection, and that so far we have every reason to believe that the choice has been wise.

The three departments which, in the State Agricultural college ought to be filled by men of special acquirements are agriculture, botany and horticulture, and chemistry.

The professor of agriculture, E. Grim, is a pupil of this college, and then of the famed college of Michigan. He has for years been studying to qualify himself for the position he holds. He has begun well by underdraining the college farm, and laying out and preparing many plats of ground for test growths of all kinds of farm plants and cereals.

The professor of botany and horticulture is E. R. Lake, also a student, and then assistant professor and instructor in the State Agricultural college of Michigan. He is beginning to plant out many varieties of fruit trees, forest trees, shrubs and plants. He is an enthusiast in his special line, and we look for great things from him.

The professor of chemistry is P. Herbert Irish, who studied first at Amherst college, Massachusetts, and then studied and took a doctor's degree at the celebrated University of Gottingen, in Germany. His laboratory is most carefully and expensively fitted up. He stands ready to examine the soils of Oregon; to advise us which of the constituents of plant life abound, and which are more or less deficient. He can tell us why the crops on some of our old cultivated lands fall off, and what course to take to restore fertility. He will give us the intrinsic feeding value of various cattle and sheep foods, and tell us how to vary them so as to lay on flesh or fat.

These men are all young. They are pupils of schools of the most improved and scientific teaching. They want to grow up with and become and remain essential parts of the Oregon State Agricultural college.

The other departments of the college where the usual branches of a useful and liberal education are taught are equally well filled.

Therefore we submit to the farmers of Oregon that the college is prepared to teach just what their sons and daughters ought to learn. Consequently, so far as a few school months will allow us to go, the board of regents have fulfilled their duties to the farmers of Oregon.

These institutes are most effective means for creating and maintaining pleasant and useful relations between the farmers and the college. Long may they continue and gain fresh hold on the farmers and the professors of the college to their mutual advantage.

WALLIS NASH.

SILOS—CANADA THISTLES.

MACLEAY, Jan. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I see by THE OREGONIAN that several parties built silos in Oregon last year. Now, as THE OREGONIAN has always been in the lead of all the papers of the North Pacific coast, why not be the first in the field and take up the subject of silos and ensilage? They have come to stay in the East, and I think they will do well in Oregon, as we can grow good corn, but it does not ripen thoroughly, especially in the Willamette valley) and it is a great bother to keep it in the winter. If you put much of it together, it will spoil both corn and fodder. If silos work well in this state they would be just the thing to put both corn and fodder in to keep, in our moist winters, and we could raise lots of feed on our hills summer fallows, and the land would be in as good fix (or better) for wheat in the fall as to have it exposed to scorching summer sun.

I think THE OREGONIAN will be doing a good thing for the farmers of the state to find out how those silos are working that are already built in the state, and to publish plans and describe the different kinds of silos that are built; also the manner of filling and weighing them, removing the ensilage from them, etc.

The legislature will meet in a few days. I wish you would agitate and work for a law to keep Canada thistles from spreading all over the state. There was a bill in the last legislature to compel people to cut Canada thistles on their land, but it covered too much ground in bringing in several other weeds. Get a law to keep down the thistles first, then go after the other weeds. I came from a country (Canada) where the thistles bothered us very much. They passed a law in Canada to compel people to cut all the Canada thistles on their land before they bloomed, but they waited too long, as we are doing in Oregon, and let them get spread all over the country. DAVID CRAIG.

Prohibition Run Mad.

New York World.

The Vermont legislature has distinguished itself by providing, with respect to carrying out the existing prohibition laws, that "it shall be the duty of any sheriff or his deputy or any constable to search without warrant any wagon, carriage, cart, sleigh, sled, * * trunk, box, handbag, satchel, bundle or clothing" conveyed or "worn along any road or street in the state, for intoxicating liquor," if he thinks there is a chance of finding any by so doing. This was duly approved by the governor, and became operative within one of the commonwealths of this alleged free country in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century.

If the officer can discover the contraband article, he is rewarded one-fourth the fine inflicted upon the "owner or keeper." Under the law he can walk up to a man, seize his handbag, if he has one, search it, and also his clothes, simply giving as a reason that he wants to ascertain if he has any liquor about him. And he can subject a woman to the same process with impunity, unless some patriot considers the oppression to be one of the kind which justifies revolution and does society the service of clubbing him.

One may search in vain among Russian statutes or edicts for an instance where the principle of personal liberty is more directly violated than it is here, or where authority is given more completely the form and spirit of despotic tyranny.

"I am weary of living," moaned poor Mrs. Black,
"For I'm fairly worn out with the ache in my back;
My nerves are a chain
Of weakness and pain,
And my poor head is aching as if it would crack."
"Now, don't be discouraged," cried good Mrs. White,
"It is never so dark but there's promise of right;
I can tell you, in brief,
What will give you relief—
Pierce's Favorite Prescription will soon set you right."

It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles (100 doses) $1. Six for $5.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold more & Co., druggists.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Naval Constructor Pook's Very Valuable Suggestions.

The Steamship of the Future—How Speed May Be Increased, Perfect Safety Attained and Collisions Rendered Impossible.

Samuel H. Pook, naval constructor, United States navy, writes as follows to the New York *Herald:* The crack English, French and German steamship lines across the Atlantic possess very fast, strong and weatherly ships, which are quite comfortable for public travel for a voyage of 3,000 miles. The Umbria has done some wonderful work, as has also the Alaska, and now the City of New York seems to be coming on to a higher speed than has yet been attained. All of these ships are made safe by the use of watertight compartments.

The record of the Alaska when she ran into an iceberg and cut off a portion of her bow, and yet returned safely to port, is one of the wonders of the age. Two of the White Star steamers—the Britannic and the Celtic—ran into each other, and yet returned safely to port, were repaired and are now running. Although there are some cases in which the new ships have been destroyed, yet it is a satisfaction to know that with proper precautions they can be saved. Then the life-saving apparatus of these lines, if properly used, should be available for the saving of all the lives on board. It is well known that in cases of collision, fear and panic kill more people than the life preservers save.

If it were possible, a kind of drill, with all the passengers included, would be the means of saving life on such occasions. The fact that several steamers have returned safely to port after being in collision makes me think that the drill at sea of all the passengers with the crew, and under the direction of the officers of the ship, would be an excellent improvement in ocean travel. When danger comes, if each man or person knows his station, number and boat to which he is to go, there is no confusion, and many more lives could be saved. The drill in use on ships of war to "abandon ship" might be cleverly introduced into all passenger ships and have a tendency to destroy the monotony of the sea voyage to those who are able to be about.

The making of the saloon or dining-room of many of these large ships amidships has added greatly to the comfort of the passengers. Enormous strength is required in the construction of ships 600 feet long, which cross the Atlantic in seven days. They have to stand the steady pressure of the enormous horse-power developed by their machinery, as well as the torsion coming upon a structure which rises upon the uneven roadway of the sea; and yet, with all this twisting, they must keep up a speed of from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour for a distance of 3000 miles. The improvement of such wonderful structures seems to be a difficult problem. They have already attained a high standard. Think of their comfortable ventilation and heating, so thoroughly arranged that in storms these ships can be made almost watertight and yet the air be cleanly and warm only as in summer weather on shore!

There is one improvement that has not been adopted as yet, and that is to have the sleeping berths so arranged that in the rolling of the ship these berths would remain nearly in a horizontal position. Several attempts have been made in this direction and have been afterward abandoned, yet it is to be hoped that some one will at some future time invent a stateroom which will move automatically with the motions of the sea when it is desirable. Sir Edward Reed of England attempted many years ago to solve this difficult piece of work by building a ship inside of a ship to cross the English channel by the use of hydraulic power, I think if he had attempted it by the use of steam power he would have met with more success than he did, or if he had confined his attempt to separate rooms or staterooms he would have been more successful. One would think if the compasses of a ship are arranged so that the card is always on a horizontal line rooms could be arranged on board ships on a similar principle.

A beautiful machine is the modern transatlantic passenger ship. She is formed upon principles which are based upon many experiments, and these have accumulated for years. So perfect have these experiments been that mistakes in construction are almost unpardonable. I think that an ideal ship can be produced to-day in which all the precautions can be taken against fire and flood by the use of water-tight chambers and water-flooding, as they may be needed, so that in case there is any need she can be destroyed by fire. We are approaching that ideal ship rapidly. It would be a curious sight at sea to observe a ship without masts and rigging, depending or her motive power alone to carry her across the Atlantic; yet as we find in our internal commerce, the motive power, properly adjusted, is ample for all occasions. No one can tell how soon the ocean will be traversed in a similar manner? With two screwed ships it has become only a question of time in crossing the Atlantic. The size of these ships has rendered sail power wholly inoperative as an instrument of propulsion, and a ship is just as likely to have her masts disabled as her machinery. The time has come, therefore, to abandon masts and spars on ocean steamers as a means of propulsion, and the masts and rigging are needed only for signal poles. So long, however, as the ships have only one screw, it would be better, as a matter of precaution, to retain the sails. Besides, there are some advantages in sail power in single-screw ships. The sails can be used in steadying the ship, as well as helping her along when the winds are favorable.

Perhaps the ocean steamships of the future may be built somewhat after the principle of the American inland steamers, such as the Bristol and Providence. Such ships would require no ballast, but would always be in trim for speed. Ships of this kind could be built if we run them for passengers alone, or if only one class of goods was carried, but so long as the loads vary as they do, being sometimes grain or lighter material, and then iron or machinery, the most careful lading will not always produce the same results. It is just possible by a careful arrangement of water ballast to make the rolling motion of the ship less at the centre at all times, but it is not often that the commanding officers and engineers want to take that additional trouble. Very often as much depends upon the handling of the ship as the ship itself with the most careful adjustment of weights. The passenger ships which may be built in the future will be simply ocean yachts, built expressly for speed and comfort, their freight capacity being only a minimum space. Nothing but the most expensive freight could be taken. The price of a passage with the present means of propulsion in such ships would have to be greatly increased over the present rates, for as the speed increases the expenses increase in a corresponding ratio; to say nothing about wear and tear in driving through all kinds of seas. Experimental models and comparisons with ships already in existence would have to be made as a basis for the elements required in the new design. A skillful constructor upon such a basis could formulate a design which could be certain of success. Now we have to take the separate experiences of each builder, and he assumes from his single experience certain facts which he has accumulated, and the advance is not so rapid as it would be if the whole body of shipbuilders would act in concert to produce the best design. Such was the intention in forming the societies in engineering and naval architecture. These societies have been the means of circulating a vast amount of information, but the best information is always withheld, as each one thinks it is not for his interest to do otherwise. There can be no true science under such circumstances. I do not say that many problems have not been discussed, all of which have an important bearing on the strength and and adaptability of ships to general ocean traffic, and of the kind and quality of the materials of which ships should be built, as well as the best modes of propulsion. This is all good so far as it goes, but nothing is given out except these discussions, no facts, no plans of the most successful ships which are now in existence. Such are regarded as the private property of each member or of the nation, and the idea is that as such they cannot be given to the world. In fact, I think it is an order in national workshops that no foreigner shall have the benefit of plans or models of national design. This is all very well in times of war. The foreigner may give all he pleases to England, but he will get nothing in return unless he pays a very high price for it.

The whole world is retarded by this method of dealing, and the art of shipbuilding in its highest and best forms will not be founded so fast as it would be if these restrictions were removed. Secrecy is always a sign of weakness and fear. In the trade of the world, in its exchanges of merchandise, if any one has a good article he advertises that article most extensively and puts it out for public criticism and competition. And if it were not for this spirit of competition but little advance would be made in manufactured articles. And as shipbuilding is not a science, but an art, it seems to the writer that its progress is retarded by involving it in so much mystery. But I fear this generation will not realize how much could be done by combining the best talent in this art in order to produce the highest results. We must wait for the results of competition alone and take what that will give us.

The public expect in the near future that something more will be done than has yet been accomplished to prevent collisions at sea. These collisions are fearful to contemplate. They occur so frequently that it would seem as if a national congress to devise means to stop them is a great necessity. The first step in the design of a ship is to take precautions that her evolutions shall be rapid and that she shall swing instantly on her center of rotation. The leverages of the rudders of all sea-going ships should be increased, rocker keels applied and large flats in the ends should be avoided. The ends hold no cargo and do not increase the speed and only make resistance to rapid turning. Bad steering nowadays is unpardonable. Yet it is often the cause of collision.

Next, signals by the use of whistles and the tolling of bells can be arranged. Bells should be placed at the mastheads large enough to be heard for a great distance, and so graded that the name of the ship may almost, if not quite, be known by her bells. She could play a certain tune in fogs, which could be readily recognized as belonging to that ship, and the bell need not have many musical notes to do that. The bells could also be used to indicate numbers, as in fires in the large cities. A certain number of strokes for a certain course which the ship is steering, as, for instance, one bell is tied slowly, steering north; 1, 2 for an easterly course; 1, 2, 3 for a southerly course; 1, 2, 3, 4 for a westerly course, and so on around the compass. But the bells would be of no use unless they are heavy and placed high enough to be heard in stormy weather.

Then a very bright electric light placed at the mainhead would be useful. Vessels in a fog will lift and the mainhead be seen when the hull is invisible. I can think of nothing so fearful as running fast in a heavy fog when near the shore or coming into port. Something like what I have mentioned would seem to be possible and effective, and the expense would not be very great. Rocket signals are already in use, but I doubt if they are used as much as they should be. More than all else the lookout on board a ship, day or night, cannot be too strongly enforced by officers and men. There is no economy to be considered when one of these ships, costing millions to say nothing of the human lives lost, is weighed against it.

I would like to see the citizens of these United States come to the front in ocean steamships, as well as in their national war ships and in the manufacture of all materials, including guns, torpedoes and fortifications, taking the best which can be found in the work of any other nation or individual as a starting point, with such improvements as can be suggested for new work. Then, with our guns of crucible steel upon the best models, our ships the fastest as well as the most powerful in the world, and our fortifications impregnable to all attacks from the sea, by the use of steel turrets, our commerce would once more revive and navy and commerce would go hand in hand for the future, as it should do.

We should not forget that the nation which has the swiftest and most powerful ships has the commerce of the world under its control.

PITHY REMARKS.

Lawyer—I have my opinion of you, Citizen—Well, you can keep it. The last opinion I got from you cost me $150.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Poldoody (in a restaurant)—Here's a sensonable article on oysters, Gus. Consonthy—That's good. What is it? Poldoody—Catsup!—*Idea.*

"When I was in England," remarked Chinner, "I was the crack drum and fife corps of the country, for I was by the Earl of Fife hired."—*Life.*

Some one wants to know "if there are pianists in the next world." If there are not it isn't because they haven't been told to go there.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Customer (to grocer's boy)—You don't seem to be a very energetic little boy. Don't you feel well? Boy—Yes, I feel all right, but the boss is out to lunch!—*Life.*

"I never saw such an unlucky man as I am. Here I find a piece of money and it is only a nickel. If any one else had found it it would have been a quarter."—*Rhegende Blaetter.*

Stranger—I like to take my family into the theater free. Will you please mesmerize me? Manager—Mesmerize you? Why? Stranger—I mean issue some passes.—*America.*

A lady has been appointed professor of wood carving in a Western college. Her first labors should be to teach the young ladies how to sharpen a lead pencil.—*Baltimore American.*

Bridget—"Is all the elections over for this year, Patrick?" Pat—"Oi'm thinkin' they are, Biddy. Sorry a one o' the political swells hez lifted his hat to me fur a week."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Jenks—"How is your new book, 'The Way to Wealth,' coming on?' Minks—"It's finished, but I can't find a publisher." "Why don't you publish it yourself?" "Can't afford it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Citizen (to physician)—"I say, doctor, do you know anything about Brown's financial standing in the community. Is he prompt?" Physician—"Well, all I know is that I have been his family physician for seven years and he's always paid me; and a man who will pay his doctor's bill will pay anything."—*New York Sun.*

A cotemporary asks why, if men are employed in dry goods stores where the buying is done mostly by women, they are not also employed in millinery stores? We would say it is because men could never learn the mysteries of women's head-gear. Fancy a lady going into a milliner's store and saying: "I want to get a bonnet" to the man clerk, and he replying, "Yes, ma'am. What size do you wear?"—*Boston Courier.*

A COMING TOWN.

Baker City Democrat.

In Harney valley, second to none of this most favored section of Eastern Oregon, is situated the town of Burns, forming one of two principal distributing centers of the valley. Harney valley is in the southern portion of Grant county, and contains 1,536,000 square acres of land, of such fertility and certainty of crops, that it is equally adapted to cereals, fruits and vegetables. From the extent and character of its surroundings, there is no danger in predicting a brilliant future for Burns, as the lands beyond it, government and private are occupied fully by the class of immigrants so far settling here—men and women with families who occupy and till their own lands in all countries, new or old, the best class of settlers. Besides being a town of importance as a commercial center, the tri-weekly mail, which supplies the valley is distributed at Burns and of course that gives it additional advantage. While the volume of business done already in Burns is large, it is obviously growing every day, from the surrounding increase of population. In the town all classes of business and occupation are well represented, from the merchant to the blacksmith, and from the surveyor to the printer. Added to all the natural advantages the Oregon Pacific, the new transcontinental line, already well advanced through the state, will eventually intersect the valley, and from east and west bring an immense addition to the already increasing population. The climate through this section is about the same as throughout Eastern Oregon, never very hot or very cold, but always healthy and vigorous.

The Newspaper.

St. Louis Republic.

This country could not hold together at all without newspapers. The newspaper, with the telegraph in its service, makes the people of California and the people of New York neighbors, and enables them to understand each other. When the states of Mexico get more newspapers and telegraphs they will have fewer revolutions.

Healthy gums of rosette hue
White sound teeth must surely fill;
Rosy lips shine always through;
For sweet SOZODONT will heal
All the evils teeth do rot,
This you should through life employ.

HOW GLOBES ARE MADE.

A Process That Requires Much Patience and Skill.

The Map Sections Made From Copper Plates in Just the Sizes and Shapes Required to Fit the Globe.

Boston Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The factory that turns out these wonderful geographical spheres, which are sent hence to all parts of the civilized world, is a shabby little building up an obscure alley-way, called Mount Vernon avenue. The first process in making a globe is to cover the model all over with a thick layer of pasteboard in a moist state. When it has dried, a sharp knife is passed around it so as to separate the pasteboard coat into two hemispherical shells, which are then taken off the model and united at the cut edges with glue. The hollow sphere thus formed is the skeleton of the globe that is to be. The next thing is to cover it with a coating of white enamel about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, composed of whiting, oil, turpentine, glue and other things. When this is done the ball is turned to a perfect roundness with a machine, the operation of which is too sacred to be exhibited to the casual visitor. At the conclusion of the process it looks like nothing so much as a highly-magnified white marble, such as a giant might play knuckle-down with.

The iron rod running through the center of the original model and projecting at both ends through the surface has left holes in the new globe which serve very well for the North and South poles, and through these a metal axis is run to represent the axle of the earth. To be perfect the globe must revolve evenly upon the axis when the latter is held horizontally, without exhibiting any disposition to stop with one side up rather than another. If it does not do so it must be balanced by boring a hole in the lighter side and fastening within a little bag containing as many shot as may be requisite. Then the hole is plugged up and the surface made even again. The next thing is to mark the surface off with pencil lines into mathematical segments corresponding precisely in shape with the sections of map that are to be pasted on.

These map sections are made from copper plates in just the sizes and shapes required to fit the globes they are made for, one set, of course, covering the entire surface of a sphere. They are printed, many of them together, like dress patterns, on sheets of the finest linen paper, and are cut out carefully with a sharp pointed knife. To paste them on properly, so that they will meet perfectly at the edges and not show the lines of joining, requires great pains and skill. When this is accomplished the different countries, and so forth are tinted by hand with water colors. There is no especial rule for this, save that contrasts are sought to help the eye. Finally, the whole is overlaid with an astonishingly brilliant white varnish, which is of such almost metallic hardness that it will wear indefinitely without scratching, preserving always its brightness.

Now the globe is done and ready for mounting. A beautiful thing it is, too—its printing as clear as copper-plate can make it, the colors vivid, and, above all, correct in every detail according to the very latest geographical information. And yet the man who executed the plates employed today has been dead many years. His name was W. A. Smith, and it is said that his equal at map engraving does not exist in the world at present. That is the reason why the plates he made are still in use, because they are better than any new ones that can be obtained. When any alteration is necessary, owing to geographical changes or discoveries, they are taken to certain remarkable expert here in Boston, who heats the part that is to be corrected flat and engraves what is required on the new surface.

Globes made with such care as those described are expensive, of course, and that is why no very great number is turned out in a year by the factory in the shabby little alley. But when a particularly fine one is wanted for an educational or other institution anywhere in this country or abroad an order is apt to be sent to Boston for it. Common globes of the sort one ordinarily sees are carelessly made and inaccurate. They are covered with cheap lithographed maps and their varnish will not last. The colors are often put on with stencils and soon fade. Some of the more costly globes are marvelously elaborate. They revolve inside a horizontal circle, representing the horizon, which is inscribed all over with queer things, such as no fellow not an scientific expert could find out, for the calculation of abstruse astronomical problems. The meridian is represented by a half circle of metal, and any dunce can find out in a moment's notice precisely what time it is at any given point on the earth. A dreadful looking thing called an "analemma" enables you it you so desire, to find the declination of the earth, north or south, for every day in the year. Even the duration of twilight anywhere, at any time, may be discovered pretty nearly off-hand. There are also celestial globes, on which the expanse of the heavens is represented, with the constellations tinted in the shapes of mythological beasts and things, according to their names. And, most complicated of all, is the solar telluric globe, which gives, among other things, the position of the sun with reference to the earth for every day in the year. All these are constructed by mechanics according to the descriptions given by astronomers, and their correctness is proved by the perfection with which they solve all the problems.

GROWTH OF BERLIN.

Its Progress in Seventeen Years is Wonderful.

New York Tribune.

One of the morning journals recently published statistics showing the growth of Berlin during the last seventeen years. Removed, as it is, far from the sea coast, and situated upon a river which is only such in name, the rapid development of the Prussian metropolis is one of the marvels of the age. From 1870 to 1887 Berlin almost doubled its population, adding 639,100 to its numbers, averaging 37,595 each year. During the same period the number of lots built upon grew to 6187, or an annual increase of 364. In the year 1870 there were fifty-six persons to every lot upon which a house stood. In 1873 this had increased to sixty, in 1879 to sixty-one, in 1883 to sixty-five and in 1887 to seventy-one. The density of the population has constantly increased. The average rent of a dwelling in 1870 was 479 marks, which, in 1887, had risen to 649 marks, or about $160. Berlin has over 1,800,000 inhabitants at the present time.

A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, is not exactly what is known as a professional politician, but he is a republican of strong convictions, who is faithful to his party, who believes in party government, and who has had some experience in public life. A few days ago, in the course of a debate in the house at Washington, he made some remark to the effect that "patronage has always been a source of weakness to the party that possessed it." There was a time when every politician would have ridiculed such a statement. But not a few politicians have of late been arriving at the conclusion that there is a good deal of truth in it.

The recent experience of the democratic party goes a long way to prove that patronage is not the all-powerful thing that some of its leaders once supposed that it was. In 1884, when the democrats had no offices, they succeeded in electing their candidate for the presidency. They then believed that intrenched in the Federal government they would have a long lease of power. On the contrary, the possession of the offices was from the beginning a source of weakness to them. At no time were they enabled to make any headway in any of the states where the patronage was most plentifully showered. In fact the result was acrimony, contention and division in the democratic party. In no four years of its history has it really been weaker than during the four years of control of all the avenues of executive authority.

Yet during those same four years the republican party out of office recovered from the blow which it suffered in 1884 and gradually grew stronger. As a matter of fact, strange as it may have seemed to many old politicians, it thrived with more vigor than when it was in power. It is certain that never was it more thoroughly united, more harmonious and more aggressive than it has been not only during all this year, but during all the past four years, with its opponents in possession of the coveted offices. The leaders who formerly kept the party in hot water in their strife for the offices were easily brought together when those bones of contention were put out of their reach.

The history of the past four years is unquestionably strong evidence in favor of Henry Cabot Lodge's remarks on the weakness of patronage. The peddling of offices in a country where there are eleven million voters is losing much of its former potency as a means of strengthening a party, even when the party is united and satisfied with the process of peddling. But when it is disunited and discordant, as it is more than likely to be over the way of dispensing the patronage, the politicians or leader who has more regard for the welfare of his party than he has for that of office-seekers may well pronounce it a curse. The republican party is now about to go through the ordeal, and it is only to be hoped that it will emerge from it as strong as it was when it entered.

A TRIBUTE TO OREGON.

The Rider of a Kansas Pegasus Puts Him Through His Paces.

Captain John Hayes, of Elgin, Chautauqua county, Kan., sends THE OREGONIAN a "poem" which he wrote on Christmas Day when all the world was bright and glad and joyous. We cannot give our readers the exquisite pleasure of perusing the gem entire, for if we should do so the author "wants our paper for a year," and, much as we want poetry, the price, even in this particular instance, is too high. But we will let our readers have a glimpse of some of the scintillating rays of the gem:

If there be a more excellent land,
Than any other in the world—
It must be the seagirt strand—
Where our flag, unfurled—
From California's southern line—
(Land of Apple sun shine—)
To Behring's icy shore—
The fish lined and whale supplied—
(Such fish to other lands denied—)
And oyster abounding ever more—
That timber clad—and mountain lined—
The best of soils and climates combined—
With such soft and bracing air—
That flowers crowd around and bush
In sweetest scent and colors fair,
And seem with happiness to gush—
Such radiant beauty and so fair—
Leaves other regions in despair—
And this on Christmas if it's were
\[illegible\] there —

We'd get of this our full share.

It does not need the reproduction of the two black fists that enclose the word "original" at the head of the manuscript of this "poem" to prove that it is eminently the work of the author's own pen. Such a tribute to the greatness of Oregon has never before been written, or, at least, published.

Away down toward the bottom are a few verses devoted to the fonciby of Tennyson in "Locksley Hall; Sixty Years After:"

Millions, yes, billions of men—
From mountain and glen—
In ages to come—men yet to be—
Shall look out on that sea—
Beneath the starry flag free—
Look on the sunset sea
Holding aloft the Empire Star,
To gain vision afar—
Vision of things yet to be,
Flowing from now, until then,
Strong currents of men,
North and south along shore,
In spite of human powers—
The whole sunset land will be ours—
From California's southern ending—
To the Arctic ocean—in one nation blending.

This prophesy seems to wipe out British Columbia altogether. We hope the Victoria papers will not feel so badly about this. If they do they can write to Captain Hayes—his full postoffice address is given above—and get him to change it. It is much easier to change a prophesy before than after it has come to pass.

A NEW COAL DISTRICT.

The Speculations of the Umatilla County Coal Company—A Future Bonanza.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

Some forty-five miles south of Pendleton, at the headwaters of Butter creek, there exists a small section of country altogether different in its formation from that in and around Pendleton. Within a region perhaps eight miles square, the volcanic formation ceases, and we find an original condition of soil and its contents, sandstone, limestone, slate, clay, and last, but not least, coal of a superior quality.

Up to a recent date but little was accomplished in the way of prospecting. Some few prospectors, confident that the black diamond was present somewhere in large quantities, scratched around on the surface with picks and shovels, now and then striking a small spot cropping or blossom, but there the efforts ceased. It was enough, however, to lead more substantial and determined men to thinking.

So, on the 17th day of August, the Umatilla Coal Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000. Sam P. Sturgis, John Gagen, W. D. Fitcher and William Roesch being its originators. Previous to its organization, private individuals had found in paying veins of coal and followed it into the mountains some 12% feet. The company was organized to prospect for a second vein in the same locality, and operations were at once commenced.

A drill-hole was sunk, and at the depth of thirty-one feet a second vein, fifty-one inches in width, was struck. Encouraged by their success, more extensive work was determined upon by the stockholders, and at the present day a working shaft 9x6 feet, and now fifteen feet deep, is being excavated by a force of men for the purpose of tapping the second vein and taking out coal. The tunnel is also being excavated, and coal taken out at its end from a vein ranging from three to five feet in thickness is of excellent burning quality, and superior to that now laid down in Pendleton at $12 per ton. It was pronounced at the Mechanics' Fair to be the best coal then on exhibition.

The company has expended about $5000 already and propose to continue their operations until the bonanza they are fully confident of possessing will pay for its working, even with the present difficult means of transportation. It is thought, however, that that section, rich not only in coal, but in timber and splendid sandstone quarries, will soon be tapped by a branch of the O. R. & N., when coal mining is bound to become more profitable, owing to its scarcity in the entire "upper country."

Men will be kept at work at the mine during the entire winter, and it is confidently expected that developments will be made which will literally surprise the natives of this section, and will also be of great benefit to them. Large coals from little acorns grow, and from small beginnings spring great, profitable enterprises.

The company owns 640 acres of land in the heart of the coal country, which may some day prove very valuable.

"Thrift" in New York.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

New York is a cheerful and cheeky beggar. She proposes a celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration, "it will bring hundreds of visitors and millions of dollars to the city," says a local paper. The cost of the celebration will be $175,000, of which the city will contribute $75,000. It is expected that $50,000 can be voted out of the state treasury and $50,000 more raised from "patriots at large." Perhaps New York can use what is left of the $12 75 contributed for the million-dollar Grant monument by generous New Yorkers, after the monument is paid for.

If Guilty of Assault and Battery

Upon your stomach with blue pill, podyphilla of other rasping purgatives, positively despair of helping your liver. Violence committed upon your inner man will do no good. Kind help, prompt and thorough, is to be found in the wholesome antibilious medicine, Hostet

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail—97 cs boots and shoes, 36 cs dry goods, 21 cs domestics, 18 cs clothing, 53 cs hats and caps, 4 pianos, 7 organs, 100 pkgs furniture, 200 kegs nails, 50 bxs axes, 35 pkgs hardware, 20 pkgs wagon material, 6 cs rubber goods, 6 cs firearms.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 12,000 lbs oats, 583 bbls flour, 24,000 lbs flaxseed, 47 pkgs green fruit, 22 bxs eggs, 7 pkgs butter, 1500 lbs hides, 20 head cattle.

WHEAT—The situation remains unchanged—buyers and sellers are alike holding off, awaiting developments. Eastern buyers are in the interior taking up considerable wheat for shipment East, and paying more than our shippers can afford to give. We quote nominal prices, valley, $1 40, Eastern Oregon $1 34@½; but it is extremely doubtful if shippers would give that, or sellers accept it.

FEED—Dull and inactive, on a basis of 50s.

BRAN—Quote 90c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The stock market again showed evidence of the apathy or timidity of the advocates of higher prices, and while fairly active was somewhat feverish, and interest in speculation was confined throughout to a few of the leading shares which contributed over three-fourths of the entire business done. The Missouri Pacific was the object of the most persistent attack, but great pressure was also brought upon Lackawanna, and those two stocks led the decline, which lasted until well into the afternoon. Jersey Central was a strong feature of speculation, and notwithstanding the weakness in Lackawanna it rapidly rose to par, which figure it has not reached before in about seven years. In the afternoon values improved, and Union Pacific became the most prominent in advance, but was followed by all the rest, and the market finally closed active, firm and generally about the best figures of the day.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Money 2@3 per cent, call, easy at 2@3; last loan 4. Prime mercantile paper 5@6. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86½@4 86¾ for demand and $4 83@4 83½ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4 84½@4 87. Commercial bills, $4 82½@4 82¾. Silver certificates, 96½@97. Bar silver, 96½. Mexican dollars, 76½@77. Government bonds, strong; state bonds, dull; railroad bonds, active.

U. S. 4½s (reg)	108½	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	108½
U. S. 4s (coupon)	126½	Pacific 6s	119
U. S. 4s (reg)	126½		

STOCKS.

American Ex	108¾	Northwestern	107½
Canada Pacific	52	N. Y. Central	107½
Canada Southern	52½	Oregon Imp	7½
Central Pacific	35½	Oregon N.	22
Chesapeake & Ohio	10½	Transcontinental	27½
Del & Lackawanna	147½	Pacific Mail	37
Denver & Rio Grde	15½	Reading	46¾
Erie	27	Rock Island	97¾
Illinois Central	120	St. Paul	62¾
Lake Shore	103½	Texas Pacific	22¾
Louisville & Nashv	59¾	Union Pacific	64¾
Michigan Central	89½	U. S. Express	74
Missouri Pacific	77½	Wells-Fargo	133
Northern Pacific	25½	Western Union	83¼
N. P. Preferred	69¾		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first sevens, 109; do land grant sevens, 116; do natural, 55¾; Burlington & Quincy, 108¾; Mexican Central, common, 13; do first mortgage bonds, 67; San Diego 28.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 42¾. Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Sterling exchange, long, $4 84½; short, $4 89. U. S. bonds, 4s, 126½; do 4½s, 108½. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 97¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 83¾; documentary, $4 83¼. Transfers, 12½ premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

	SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.		
Ophir	$ 6 12	Seg. Belcher	$ 40
Mexican	3 70	Justice	2 20
G & C	12 90	Utah	2 90
Hale & N	6 12	Challenge	5 00
Con Cal &	9 50	N. O. Jale	2 25
Savage	3 35	New Queen	2 70
Chollar	2 10	Potosi	2 00
Crown Point	0 62	Peerless	1 30
Yellow Jacket	4 85	Crocker	85
Belcher	5 75	Overman	1 90
Confidence	6 00	Alpha	2 50
Sierra Nevada	3 15	Imperial	80
Utah	1 35	Silver Hill	85

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Produce receipts past 24 hours, include 45,000 ctls wheat 22,000 ctls flour, 4,000 ctls barley, 5700 sks possess.

Wheat—The demand for cheap sea vessels is said, but no new business has been made public. Iron vessels are very scarce and owners ask 45s for U. K. or continent. Wooden vessels are held at 42s 6d.

Wheat—The spot market maintains a steady tone, but business passing is of limited proportions. Sales of No. 1 shipping are quoted at $1 42½@1 43¾. Choice shippers are generally fairly well supplied for immediate wants. Trading on the produce exchange was not active, but values were better. Sales buyer year were 1000 tons at $1 54½, 100 tons at $1 54¾, 1000 tons at $1 55, 100 tons at $1 55½; buyer season $1 49½.

Afternoon session—Buyer year opened at $1 55, closed at $1 55¾; buyer season $1 49¾.

Barley—The market is dull and inactive. Offerings are in excess of the export demand and small. Prices, however, rule steady. No. 1 feed is quoted at 77½@80c.

Afternoon session—Buyer season 80¾c.

Oats—Little or no business is doing, and holders manifest an inclination to shade rates. Stocks in city are estimated at 4400 tons. Nominal quotations are $1 10@1 15 for fair to choice grades, $1 07½@1 07½ common.

Potatoes—Only a small demand for all descriptions, and sales can only be effected by holders granting concessions. Stocks are heavy and in excess of trade requirements. Nominal quotations are—50@85c for Burbank seedlings, 40@60c for Peerless, and 50@65c for Garnet Chili.

Hops—Very quiet. Offerings are not excessive and little or no demand. Prices range from 12½@18½c.

Wool—Transactions are very small, but holders are firm. Values are unchanged.

Hops—The general tenor of the market is the same as last reported. Very little activity is at present noted, but the feeling is firm. Quote 14½@15½c.

Butter—The demand for choice is of fair proportions and offerings moderate; prices rule steady at 25@30c.

Eggs—Receipts continue larger, but an active demand causes values to maintain a firm position. Quote fresh California ranch at 30@35c.

Millstuffs—The demand has eased off to some extent, and the market presents a quiet tone. Stocks are not of excessive proportions, and holders are generally firm. Quote bran 14 00, middlings 14 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Grain freights by steamer to Liverpool have advanced to 1½d per bushel.

Wheat—The market opened steady but slaped downwards during the day, closing lower. Quotations were as follows: Opening—$1 00¾ January, $1 02¼ February, $1 03¾ March, $1 06¾ May, $1 06 June. Noon—$1 00¾ January, $1 02¼ February, $1 03¾ March, $1 06¾ May, $1 06 June. Closing—$1 00¾ January, $1 01¾ February, $1 02¾ March, $1 05¾ May, $1 05¾ June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Petroleum opened firm at 87¾, but after the first sales the market became weak and declined to 86¾. A slight rally then occurred, after which the market declined to 86, and closed steady at 86¼; sales 1,290,000 bbls.

Mining quotations closed: Amador $8 75; Belle Isle $9; Caledonia, B. H., $3; Homestake $11 50; Iron Silver $8; Mutual $1 25; Horn Silver $11; Ophir $2; Ontario $32 50; Standard $1 40.

SUGAR—Steady and quiet.

COTTON—Options opened steady and closed firm, 5@10 points above yesterday; sales, 94,500 bales; January $15 65@15 75; February $15 50@15 75; March $15 55@15 80; Spot Rio, strong, fair cargoes, 17¾.

Sugar—Raw, easier; fair refining, 4 13-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 5 11-16; refined steady and quiet.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece $30@38.

Copper—Steamer Lake, January, $17 80. Lead—Firm; domestic, $3 90.

TIN—Dull and firmer; straits, $21 85.

Silver, 97½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Wheat opened past [illegible] principal [illegible] advanced [illegible] January, $1 01; February, $1 04; May, [illegible]; June, $1 06; January, $1 04; February, $1 06; May.

PORK—Firmer; pork $12 75 January; lard, 6.72½ January; ribs, $6 75 January.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 6500; active and ten higher; choice beeves, $4 90@4 35; steers, $3 90@4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 60@3 30; Texans, $1 70@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; mixed $4 95@5 15; heavy, $5@5 25; light, $3 95@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 4500; strong; natives, $2 75@4 75; Western corn fed, $4 30@4 67½; Texans, $2 60@3 50.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Wool was quiet and prices firm; Canada washed combing, 34@35c; tub washed, 35@47c; medium unwashed combings and delaine, 30@32c; coarse do, 30@32; Eastern Oregon, 15@24; Valley Oregon, 25@30c; New Mexico and Colorado, 15c.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Wool has been firm during the week, but comparatively quiet. In territory wool sales are reported of fine at 60@62c; of fine medium at 58@60c; and of medium at 55c. Texas and California wools have been slow at unchanged prices. Oregon wool meets with good demand, with sales of Eastern at 16@22c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Wheat cargoes off coast are steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment are steady.

Mark Lane—English and foreign wheat quiet; English and American flour steady. California cargoes, nearly due, 39s 3d; prompt shipment, 39s 6d. Australian cargoes, off coast, 39s 6d; prompt shipment, 40s 6d. Chilian cargoes, off coast, 37s 6d; prompt shipment, 38s 3d. Walla Walla cargoes, off coast, 38s; prompt shipment, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Spot wheat more enquiry.

3 P. M.—Spot wheat, demand fair. Options higher. No. 1 California, per ctl 7s 9¼d January, 7s 9¾d February, 7s 10¼ March and April, 7s 10¾d May, 7s 11¼d June.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Country markets are steady. Spot wheat and flour steady.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Wheat, firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 7s 9¼d@7s 10d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Sailed—Bk, Northwest, Port Townsend.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 31.—Arrived—Bktn, Katie Flickinger, Portland.

SAN PEDRO, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Schr Una, Coos Bay; schr J. B. Leeds, Umpqua.

ASTORIA, Jan. 4.—Str State of California arrived in at 10:30 A. M.; left for Portland 11:30 A. M. 11 A. M.—Schr Zampa crossed out. Str Oregon arrived down at 11:40 A. M.; passed out 3 P. M. 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind southeast, barrough. 6 P. M.—Str Alki crossed out.

Mr. Gladstone's Slip.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The apostles of purity in English composition enter protest occasionally against the use in the discussion of subjects of a serious or sacred character, of similes or illustrations from the vernacular of the sporting man. But none of them have yet attacked Mr. Gladstone for the following which is to be found in his review of "Robert Elsmere" in the *Nineteenth Century*:

> The discourse of the squire points out that theologians are men who decline to examine evidence, that miracles are the inventions of credulous ages, that the preconceptions sufficiently explain the results. *He wins in a canter.*

He Called a Spade a Spade.

Nebraska State Journal.

Fred Nye, in explaining his candidacy for the council, says: "I am not feeling very well this afternoon, owing to my head. Certain reckless enemies had been charging that if I were elected I would favor closing the saloons; lastevening, during the hours from 9 to 4, I demonstrated the contrary to be true. I consider the saloon a palladium of our liberties, and I wish to say right here that any bills which I may have contracted in pursuit of pleasure will be paid by the city treasurer before I get through with him."

A Judge Who Cut Records Herod.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—In the county court today the judge confirmed all the sentences imposed upon persons evicted from the Vandeleur estate who had previously been found guilty of resisting the sheriff and attacking the police. Judge Kelly denounced the government for its laxity and moderation in dealing with rebellion, and said the prisoners each deserved to be imprisoned for five years.

The Sale of Bouciault's Plays.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The sale of Bouciault's plays in the Madison Square theater was stopped to-day by protest of Henry E. Walton, who was in the audience and said Bouciault had made an agreement with him two years ago for the use of twenty-seven plays. Bouciault said he had never received a cent from Walton for the use of the plays. The sale will not go on until the titles are made clear.

France and the Rival Haytians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Cablegrams from Paris announce that Dr. Nemours Auguste, emissary of Hippolyte, had an audience with President Carnot, and that the latter had under consideration a proposition to accord equal recognition to Hippolyte and Legitime. Greville Reach, the only black man in the French chamber of deputies, will, it is said, bring the subject before that body.

A Democratic Postmaster Removed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—A Kansas City special says: Postmaster George M. Schelley received official notice of his removal this morning from the president and Postmaster-General Dickinson. Schelley served Kansas City as mayor for two terms, and has always been prominent in the local democracy as a practical politician.

A Quebec Political Sensation.

QUEBEC, Jan. 3.—The annulling of the election, to the local house, of Hon. James McShane and his disqualification, for personal bribery, with the court of review has caused a great sensation here, especially among Irish Catholics, who recognized him as their mouthpiece.

A Panic at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—A panic occurred on exchange among speculators in shares of the Electric Sugar Refining Company, owing to the receipt of a cable dispatch, announcing that a damaging discovery had been made in the process adopted by the company

Barrett-Anderson Wedding.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—The marriage of Gertrude Barrett, daughter of Lawrence Barrett, and Joseph Anderson, Mary Anderson's brother, was solemnized at the cathedral at 11:30 o'clock, Bishop Williams officiating.

Murderous Strikers.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 3.—Last night a number of dock strikers attacked and unmercifully beat with clubs ten Scandinavians, who had accepted a reduction of wages made by several coal companies yesterday.

The Fugitive Murderer.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Kuhn, the man arrested at Queenstown on a charge of being a fugitive murderer from Wisconsin, was arraigned in Bow street police court to-day and remanded.

Great Anxiety About Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Great anxiety is felt regarding Prince Bismarck's health. The chancellor has been ordered to remain in strict repose, and not to go to Berlin.

An Illegitimate Son of Gen Prado.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—It is reliably stated that the executed murderer Prado was an illegitimate son of General Prado, formerly president of Peru.

Twenty-Seven Persons Killed.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—By an explosion in the Oviedo artillery, in Austria to-day, twenty-seven persons were killed.

King Milan's Amnesty.

BELGRADE, Jan. 3.—One thousand prisoners will be released under King Milan's amnesty decree.

Shakespearian Memorial Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—James Orchard Halliwell Phillips, Shakespearian biographer, is dead.

A Thaw Causes Trouble.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 3.—The thaw in the south [illegible] Thousands [illegible]

THE NOTE-BOOK.

INTERNATIONAL.

W J Levy, Ohio		D Anderson, Sweden	
W H Anderson, Ohio		J A Hawley, Centralia	
G Sieckberger, Detroit		B Miller, Vancouver	
T Clanket, St. Joseph		W McKie, Albany	
A Bergon, Sweden		T E Holland, do	
A Lundigon, do		L B Grishey, Jackson	
L Nellson, do		J H Picker, do	
W Parish, do		J Enders, do	
W Wehh, do		W B Freemman, Amboy	
C L Smith, French City		F H Garcia, San Geandra	
E H Meset, Walla Walla		T Johnson, San Fran	
T M Wetler, do		J Jollnson, do	
C A Lagerstrom, do		J J Johnson, do	
F J Rosten, Woodland		C P Winn, Texas	
F Anderson, O & N		K R Chelrain, Abbna	
J L Mellen, do		G Brown, do	
A Thompson, do		A Anderson, do	
P McIntyre, do		A Iargen, do	
P Flanagan, do		J Jorgensen, Washoe	
H Van Muten, Claskanie		W E Dunne, Eugene City	
G B Gulfiland, Mill Plain		H R Salsbury, do	
S F Rowland, do		C J Jackson, St Paul	
N C Hobar, Washougal		L L Moore, do	
M P Barnett, do		J Gruner, Sweden	
A J Anslyn, Albany		F Robertson, Wapato	
J Bides, do		W Nelson, Boone	
J Edwards, San Francisco		T M McIntyre, O R & N	
J Mair, do		J F Allen, Forest Grove	
B J Rostern, Winlock		J Hartman, do	
L S Harper, Silverton		P McGuire, do	
John Mair, Arkansas		H Leyraider, do	
A Nish, do		W Berger, Walla Walla	
R Mulkew, do		G Millerdee, Kansas	
N A Morrisondew, Nevada		C D Blamberg, Oregon	
D McClellan, Tacoma		A J Frost, Chehalis	
C P Jones, do		Miss Frost, do	
W M Wingard, do		Myron Board, Arkansas	
W Clifford, O F & N		Rosse Beard, do	
J W Young, do		W S Most, Seattle	
T Anderson, do		A W Beasley, Aberdeen	
Miss A J Cooper, do			

MERCHANTS.

J Simmons, San Francisc		H C Eakin, Illinois	
C Rose, do		N Jones, do	
W G Richardson, Kansas		W H Dunn, Eagle Cliff	
W F Clarke&d, do		H L Scribner, do	
S Singleson, do		M A Gardner, Iowa	
L Jerome, Alabama		E A McIntyre, do	
J Cole, Vesper		H Herman, Panama	
F Lashby, do		D E Smock, Amity	
W C McMillan, New York		Chas Bennington, Seattle	
D S Ballow, do		F L Keyes, do	
Thos McBride, do		W H Hines, do	
W B Henderson, Helix		J Feeny, do	
F W Wolk n, Tacoma		J M Frye, Nebraska	
F C Rosworth, do		G Swan, do	
J Cates, do		G Gammell, do	
J Jennings&2 d, Salem		J R Kincaid, do	
J Budgoon&w, Dakota		R R McDonald, do	
Miss Kaiser, New York		J E Clemens, Pittsburg	
C Bowles, Denver		O W Sprague, Chicago	
C Jackson, do		W B Dunn, do	
Thos Ramje, do		H B Shoil, do	
W J Henderson, St Paul		G A Mcisaac, do	
H Jones, do		D E Small, do	
T B Goode, do		B H Espenet, Oysterville	
E L Cardgan, do		J Saunders, Silverton	
T B Goode, do		J Cusickd, Vancouver	

ST. CHARLES.

H A Wiitle, Toledo		O L Osgood, Astoria	
O Cutting, do		George Johnson, do	
A S Brown San Francisco		A Hamilton, City	
E P Thompson do		A McDonald, Oak Point	
E F Lewis Tacoma		Bjerdman do	
S F Hoffin, Shaklawa		J N Williamson do	
J D Allain, Victoria		Miss J Norris, Seattle	
Miss T Wilson, do		J D Merryman, Hillsboro	
L F Barin, Oregon City		J Nixon, do	
L Smiles, The Dalles		G W Hume, San Francisco	
E C Chapman, do		W A Gurge, do	
J H Bird, do		H M Sloan, Pendleton	
J H Ward, New York		J B Allen, Walla Walla	
J B Hawley, Pendleton		D J Crowley do	
M Fullerton, Colfax		C Cooper do	
W J Frowler, Pendleton		C C McGrew do	
E O Nell, Lewiston		J Cargill, Newberg	
E F Wilson, Oakland		L M Parker, do	
E E Hinghman, San Fran		J W Atcherson, Ohio	
M J B Bennett, The Dalles		F H Johnson, Astoria	
B Wolf, do		L D Key, Montinn	
Miss Hunter, Hunters		Mrs Hendryx, Ore City	
J Davis, Seattle		N F Lewis, Tacoma	
J N Kettering, Raender		S Weston, City	
Miss E Kettering do		D Siddall, The Dalles	
H C Campbell, do			

GILMAN.

Wm Preston, Eugene		W J Alexander, Illinoit	
E J Hawes, San Francisco		H C Cabell, U S A	
C W Pallett, do		T C Patterson, do	
G F Play, do		T J Lewis, do	
C Schillingmann, do		C H Martin, do	
W E Price, do		E G Holdwoy, Seattle	
F B Conversee&w, do		C Hemphill, Corvallis	
J C Errbanks, do		D Shepherd, Washougal	
Ian Cassidy, do		Geo Neff, Scappoose	
Phil Joseph, do		C J Frank, Chicago	
J Saiger, St Louis		A Longiue, do	
J Nathan, New York		E Norton, do	
W Hatton, do		Wm Adcock, do	
S E Chadwick, Salem		T H Reese, Aurora	
W H Holmes&w, do		R J Devlin, Eagle Creek	
W Shea, Vancouver		T P Hope, Cascade Locks	
F Brooks, do		D McCain, Dundee	
Miss D Fenain, Buiteville		J H Robinson, Eugene	
J T Reece, Tacoma		F Gumbelsire, Warren	
G G Chandler, do		L A Seconder, Vancouver	
P O Rourke, Spokane F		D F J Buckley, N F & P.	
E Kennedy, do		G C Cotter, Albina	
Miss J Lamb, Fules' Ldg		W E Scatter, do	
F M Fales, do		J S Keck, Syracuse	
J S Shropshire, Omaha			

ESMOND.

Dr Spitzy, Seattle		James M Cane, Lafayette	
Peter French, East Ore		W L Bradshaw do	
Chas H Gleng, California		E Scamihon, Redding	
A Beel, New York		F B Cook, Baker City	
Wm Dell, Boughton, do		D Downey, Myrtle Pt	
D Grandstaff, Pomeroy		A H Pattesdorf, Spokane	
S G Crandell, do		C D Burton, do	
W W Lamer, do		A S Bayles Chenley, do	
H Harris, Umatilla		S M Hall, Walla Walla	
Mrs Hanley, do		C&G Babel, Chicago	
H West Scappoos		Mrs Hall, Salem	
D W Price, do		Ed T O'Connor, San Fran	
D West, Westport		Miss Hall, Salem	
W Campbell, do		Thos Cassy, Lake View	
A J Remington, Washter		Miss Johnson, Walla Wal	
James Biber, do		Al Mann, do	
A A Whitney, Springfield		W H Wade, Washington	
Jas A Fullerton, Seattle		Miss Carter&2, La Center	
L W Carter, Freeport		M M Billinger, Fossil	
Wm Olsen, Tillamook			

QUINBY.

A Wilson, Tacoma		W H Mahoney, City	
M Larsen, do		M Wiglis&wi, do	
Martin Dyer, do		O G Sexlow, do	
Miss L Noyes, Astoria		J M Johnson, do	
F C Landrum, S F & B.		H Wrede, do	
W Urquart, Cowlitz Wis		J Stewart, do	
J M Lee, Cowlitz		F Morris, do	
A Hoberts&wif, S F		J Morris, do	
J Block, Canada		C Myers, do	
E Reams, Cal		G Gunderson, do	
J Morse, Eugene		A Wilhelm, do	
J M Neal, Chile		C Moran, do	
J A Morse, do		B Smith, do	
Mrs Turner, Coos Bay		Samuel Malone, do	
G Hutchcroft, N Yam		J Rasmussen, do	
G F Mirtley, Walla W		Fred Fulcher, do	
P Wallace, Columbia C		F Getbel, Fisher m	
Y Hillian, Iowa		A H Nelson, Mt Angel	
W Twiss, Schools Ferry		M H Kernan, N F	

SOUTH.

C Atkins, Idaho		G Miller, Vancouver	
T B Heuidel, Hillsboro		A Cook, do	
T H Tongue, do		C L Bert, San Fran	
M A Nelson, Baker City		F Hutchings, do	
A Jennings, New York		Mrs Shepard, W Walla	
G Moore, do		J Brady, Union	
G Brown, do		V Cook, Clifton	
Mrs Gobs, Tacoma		M Fleming, B Vell	
A Brown, do		F Chapman, Ogn Cit,	
H Healy, LaFayette		B G Maxwell, Mich	
S Garland, Corvallis		G Haines, Lexington	
J Williams, Rinan		C Hollingsworth, Sprgue	
J Romns, Salem		Mrs Hollingsworth, do	
O Walsh, Spokane		J McMillan, Almota	
A Rogers, Mexico		C Akins, Glen Ferry	
F Leffe, Minn		L A Loomis, Ilwaco	
Wm E Theodom, New York			

Is Phelps in Danger.

New York Graphic.

No one is going to cry if Sackville West's place is not filled after March 4, as to Mr. Phelps being recalled, if some of the stories are true about letters he has written to Vermont cronies about "Vic and me," the English government may send him home for an offence quite as serious as the Murchison letter.

COMPOUND

Have this extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a tonic, with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling."—C. FARMELLEE, 3-8 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"My health was not very good for some months, I did not have much appetite, nor sleep well. I also had frequent sick headaches, and I had no ambition to do anything. I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And though I have not taken all of one bottle as yet, I feel like a new person. I highly recommend it to all."—MRS. W. A. TURNER, W. Hanover, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"NERVONA"

IS GETTING TO BE A DREADFUL WORD.

Do you know what it is?

"It is a local 'slang' manifestation of the bad condition of the blood." If your blood is filled with the products of faulty secretions, a "cold" is liable to produce "nervonia," or lung fever.

When the attack comes on, summon the best obtainable physician of what is called

PREVENT F

by keeping the secretions free and natural by regular use of

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TO

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS

and in the cold taking period, fortify the lungs against colds by judicious use of

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ONLY Dye

Brilliant Durable Economical

Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations—they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors.

32 colors; 10 cents each.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Mucilage (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists or by

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE

DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND

CURES PROOFS

Neuralgia

Nervous Prostration

Rheumatism

Kidney Diseases

and Liver Disorders

"Paine's Celery Compound cured my nervousness completely."—Mrs. L. A. Banyum, San Jacinto, Cal.

P. S.

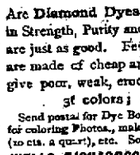
PARKING RULES

THE

Pan Pacific Scalp

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

Nos. 132, 134 Third Street, Portland, Or.



Is the only Private Dispensary on the Northwest Coast where patients are successfully treated for all

NERVOUS, CHRONIC —AND— PRIVATE DISEASES,

such as

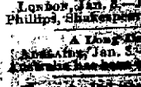
LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Nebility, Seminal Losses, Syphilitic Eruptions, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, etc.

CONSULTATION FREE.

ea & Perrins' Sauce

Lea & Perrins' is original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce, has been before the public over half a century. Like all popular favorites, it has long been the standard of comparison and the pattern for counterfeiters, who not being able to imitate its excellence, offer to the public, imitations in bottling, labels and style of putting up. They dare not counterfeit the signature of Lea & Perrins, which is on the red label of every genuine bottle, and of which this is a facsimile.



To be sure of obtaining the genuine article, see that the above signature is on the label. [American Analyst.]

GENUINE AN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF

Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

Samples for trial of 12 different styles by mail, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Ask for card No. 048

PISON, BLAKEMAN & CO., 142 Broadway, New York.

TANSY PILLS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

COOKLEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Portland and Vancouver Railway Co.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE PORTLAND.	LEAVE VANCOUVER.
7:10 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
10:50 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
1:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.

9:15 A. M. train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday connects with the steamer Traveler at Vancouver for Van Scheyver's, La Camas and way landings.

Parties intending to visit Vancouver will find this a splendid opportunity for viewing the gorgeous scenery of the Columbia River and Mountains and visiting Vancouver Barracks (the largest garrison, save one, in the U. S. Army.)

HUNTERS—During the hunting season an extra train will leave East Portland for Vancouver at 6 A. M., SUNDAYS ONLY. Tickets for sale on Transfer Boats at Stark street and Vancouver and at General Ticket Office, corner Land Water streets, East Portland.

C. G. GRIBBS, Superintendent.

FRANK DEKUM, President.

FOR ASTORIA FAST TIME

Steamer Telephone!

(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Leave Portland:	Leave Astoria:
Sunday ..... 8 A.M.	Monday ..... 6:00 A.M.
Tuesday ..... 7:00 A.M.	Tuesday ..... 5:00 P.M.
Wednesday ..... 7:00 A.M.	Wednesday ..... 7:00 P.M.
Thursday ..... 11:30 P.M.	Friday ..... 7:00 P.M.
Saturday ..... 7 P.M.	Saturday ..... 5:00 P.M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR, DIRECT.

STMR. GEN. MILES WILL LEAVE ASTORIA every Week. For sailing days see locals.

Fare including meals $5 00

Freight, as low as any other line.

The "Gen. Miles" has been fitted out with several Pullman berths, and having 80-H power, has extra speed, and is the only steamer on this route that never lays out at sea over night, usually making the trip from Columbia to Gray's Harbor in four hours, and from Astoria to Aberdeen from 7 to 9 hours.

STMR. DOLPHIN for freight or charter.

For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland; or J. H. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg. For Toledo, touching at Scappoose and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

Vancouver Transportation Co's.

Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Charter Perpetual ..... Incorporated in 1847

PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets Accumulated	$12,650,259 03
Surplus	2,469,841 67
Death Claims and Endowments paid	9,724,510 02

Every approved form of Life Insurance at rate lower than all companies.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable and Incontestible.

J. CARROLL McCAFFREY, General Agent for Oregon. Salem, Northwest corner First and Alder sts.

Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL - - - - $750,000.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital	$2,000,000
Reserve (and its additions)	875,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock. USE IT FOR SOUPS, Beef Tea, Sauces and Made Dishes.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

N. B.—Genuine only with fac simile of Baron Liebig's signature in BLUE INK across the label.

Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists.

Agents: Langley & Michaels, Sherwood & Sherwood, and N. Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd. London.

(From Gras 1869, Paris 1870).

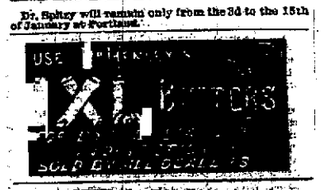
Specialist for Chest, Lung, Stomach, Liver, and Kidney diseases Epilepsy, Paralysis, Women Complaints, Diabetis, Gout, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Secret Diseases. Lost Virility restored by an agreeable external cure.

SEE CIRCULARS.

Consultation free in English, French, German and Italian at

ESMOND HOTEL.

Dr. Spitzy will remain only from the 3d to the 15th of January at Portland.



Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Impossible to contract stricture while using it. Sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1 00, or 3 bottles, $

ITEMS OF MANY KINDS.

The Good and Bad Fortune of Rev. D. C. Ghormley.

Government Works at Yaquina—The Marcus Shive Case—Jack Rabbits in Market—High Winds on the Columbia.

HOUSE RAIDED.—On Christmas eve, while Rev. D. C. Ghormley and family, of East Portland, were absent at the church at an entertainment, their home was entered by burglars, and clothing, silverware, house furnishings, estables, etc., amounting to over $100, were taken. The reverend gentleman's wardrobe was thereby reduced to what he had on. Last evening the house was again entered, but this time by friends who came to sympathize and condole with the unfortunate family. A large number of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church of East Portland and their friends were present, spending a most enjoyable evening. During the evening Mr. A. F. Ellis, with fitting remarks, in behalf of the ladies of the congregation, presented their pastor with a handsome study-gown. But the end was not yet. Mrs. Dr. Wigg stepped forward and, with "words fitly spoken," in behalf of friends presented the minister and his wife each with a well-filled purse, amounting to $110. The pastor responded to each presentation with appropriate remarks. Mr. and Mrs. Ghormley take this opportunity of expressing their heartfelt thanks to their friends who so generously remembered them in their misfortune.

JACK RABBITS IN MARKET.—Complaint is frequently heard of the damages inflicted on gardens, timber culture claims, grain fields and even pastures in Eastern Oregon by jack rabbits. Some of these long-eared depredators were seen in the market here yesterday, and very fat and nice they looked. The dealer said he had to pay about $5 per dozen for them. At that rate it ought to be more profitable to raise rabbits than sheep or cattle. However the price would soon be lowered if many rabbits were put on the market, as the demand is somewhat limited. Many people refuse to eat rabbits because they look like a cat when skinned, but many are fond of rabbit stew, in order to make which it is popularly supposed one must first get a rabbit. But in some places this is not so. In some parts of that famous fabled country called "away down East" a great many rabbits are consumed in the winter time. A man who passed a winter in a backwoods settlement in that region dined so frequently on rabbits that on leaving he composed the following:

"Of rabbits young and rabbits old,
Rabbits hot and rabbits cold,
Rabbits tender and rabbits tough,
The Lord be praised I've had enough."

BACK FROM YAQUINA.—Captain Willard Young, United States engineer, has returned from a visit to the government works being constructed at Yaquina bay under his charge. He reports work progressing very favorably on the jetty, there being some thirty men employed in the quarry and about fifty more in shipping the rock and putting it in place in the jetty. At Newport work is proceeding on the wharf to be used in connection with the north jetty, and as soon as the piling for this is done the work of driving piling for the railway will be begun. Two men are being built to carry rock for the north jetty, which will probably be taken from the quarry which supplies the south jetty, but things not yet decided. A Porter locomotive and a Ledgerwood hoisting engine have been ordered for this work, and the same for the improvement at the Coquille. They will not arrive for some time yet.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—John Edson, a Norwegian, and member of the collier Willamette's crew, lies at Good Samaritan hospital, with a broken leg, the result of an accident sustained while at work upon the clock at the Oregon Improvement Company's coal bunkers. A rope which held the smoke of the derrick gave way, and, a full load of coal was precipitated upon the dock. The crew all got out of the way but Edson; a heavy chunk of coal flew to one side and struck his left leg, breaking it just below the knee. Both bones were fractured, and the injured man was at once taken to the hospital, where his troubles were attended to and the fracture reduced. He has a family in the old country dependent upon him for support. At a late hour last night he was resting very well, considering the painful character of the break.

THE OTHER SIDE.—A reporter called on Mr. Theo. D. Gladding, agent for Lorillard & Co. yesterday, to ask what foundation there was for the statement made by Marcus Shive to the effect that he was being prosecuted because he did not buy more of Lorillard's tobacco. "There is no foundation at all for the statement," was the reply. Some time since I found out that he was putting tobacco of the "Expert" brand into "Climax" boxes, and selling it as "Climax" tobacco. I was spoken to about this, and admitted the fact, and said he would stop it. Afterward it was found that he was putting the "Climax" tags and gilt strips on plugs of "Expert" tobacco and then putting them into Climax boxes and selling them as Climax tobacco. This has been going on for a year or more, and it is time it was put a stop to.

WINTER WEATHER.—Port Captain J. W. Troup, of the O. R. & N. Co., has returned from a trip to The Dalles. He wanted to see for himself the exaggerated weather which the river crews talked about. The wind's fury between Cape Horn and The Dalles is a well known, though strange, phenomenon, continuing in terrific force when it is calm in Portland. The captain says that the gales are unprecedentedly strong at present, having been for the past eleven days continuously violent, so much so as to render navigation extremely difficult. The Multnomah has had a pretty tough time of it. Ice is beginning to form on the Columbia, both above and below the Cascades, between Crate's point and The Dalles, and also about Cottonwood point.

SENDERS AGAIN IN THE TOILS.—On the 10th of November last W. R. Sanders was arrested in this city for attempting to pass a fraudulent check on A. Munk. Sanders was indicted by the grand jury, and before his trial was fixed, his brother, a well known citizen of Seattle, came here two weeks ago and had him released on $500 bail. After Sanders once regained his freedom he did not tarry long in these parts, but at once started for a clime which he supposed would be better suited to his peculiar tastes. It seems now that in these fond anticipations he was doomed to grief, for word is received that Sanders is now lying in the jail at Helena, Montana, for precisely the same crime he committed in this city.

A NEAT MODEL.—The nautical furniture and ornaments of Captain Troup's office, at the ship rock, received an addition yesterday in the shape of a very neat and tasty representation of a naval scene. It is the work of Mr. Geo. W. Ashland, some years ago a brakeman on the O. R. & N., who lost an arm in an accident at the Cascades. Of late he has been working around the docks and on the boats as watchman. The picture contains a very lifelike model of a large ship, under full sail, and quite a fleet of smaller boats, sail and steam. All the work is done with wood, including the water, differently painted. It is a very nice piece of work, and a credit to the way George puts in his spare time.

IMMIGRATION ROOM WORK.—A reporter who strolled into the rooms of the immigration board yesterday afternoon, was surprised to see the entire room filled with a bevy of young ladies. "New settlers for Oregon," was the first impulse that seized the reporter, but upon inquiry it was learned that the young ladies were there for another purpose. They are already webfeet "native and to the manner born," and their presence in the rooms was accounted for by the work they were engaged in. The young ladies were occupied in removing an old and incomplete map from several of the board's publications and inserting the new corrected maps in their places.

A RARE MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.—Roses, chrysanthemums and a few other flowers are still blooming in many gardens around town. In the Portland Savings bank is exhibited a hand-some magnolia blossom, plucked in the garden of Mr. D. P. Thompson, on New Year's day. Nice specimens of roses are seen at a number of places.

LAUREL FLUID SCATTERED.—A runaway milk wagon made things lively up E. street yesterday, starting at First. A careless salt on a cable-car corner, and B street was paved flowing with milk, if not honey.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—Little Albert Davidson, a cashboy at Katzen's store, narrowly escaped losing his eyesight yesterday, through a senseless piece of sport on the part of a playmate. The small ball which forms the charge of the little air-guns which so delight the heart of the destructive small boy, was lodged in his eyeball by a shot, in play. It was lucky for Albert that it missed the sight. As it was, the doctor was able with little trouble to extract the little ball from the eye, leaving only a slight wound. As long as dangerous toys of this kind are sold and put into children's hands by their parents, such accidents as this and others more serious will occur.

GALVANIC BATTERY STOLEN.—Dr. William Jones notified the officers yesterday that a McIntosh galvanic battery had been stolen from his office at No. 106½ Third street. The battery is encased in a black walnut box eighteen inches long, twelve inches wide, and eight inches high. The theft was first discovered yesterday morning and it is the doctor's opinion that the office was entered the night before. Nothing else was missed, which makes this theory of the theft somewhat improbable. Had the room been entered at night, the chances are that the festive burglar would have thoroughly ransacked the entire place before taking his departure.

ONLY A LAUDABLE CASE.—Father Veermisch, the self-sacrificing Catholic priest at St. Louis, who contracted the smallpox by visiting the family of Amadi LaChapelle when no one else dared to, is reported to be getting along nicely, his attack so far being a light one, says the Salem *Statesman*. All of the LaChapelles, according to reports received from Gervais yesterday, are doing as well as could be expected. No new cases have developed, and it is hoped that by strict quarantine the spread of the contagion may be prevented.

WHERE IS JOSEPH MERRICK?—A letter mailed at Vancouver, W. T., and addressed to Joseph Merrick, Meacham Encampment, Umatilla county, Or., and another mailed at Philadelphia, and addressed to Joseph P. Merrick, Encampment City, Umatilla county, Or., have been forwarded from Meacham to Judge Matthew P. Deady. He knows of no such man, and will be obliged to anyone who will inform him of Mr. Merrick's address, in order that he may forward the letters.

WHERE IS SAMUEL SMITH?—C. W. Beers, secretary of the Portland Y. M. C. A., is in receipt of a letter from the theological seminary at Amherst, Mass., making inquiry regarding the whereabouts of Samuel Smith, supposed to be in this city. The letter is signed by J. S. Smith, who is evidently a brother of the missing man. The letter also refers to Alex and Thomas Smith, two brothers residing at Buffalo, who would be equally glad to hear from the missing Samuel.

ALONG THE DOCKS.—The German bark J. H. Nicolai arrived in port yesterday from Wilmington, Cal., in ballast. The British bark Æthelbcher, which arrived from Victoria recently with a cargo of 465 tons of coal, is now lying at the Oregon and California dock, on the east side. She has discharged over one-half of her cargo of coal, and will soon be ready to receive her stiffening of wheat. The vessel's hull will be repainted before she makes another voyage.

TO BUILD A NEW CONVENT.—The sisters of the Holy Name are going to build a new convent on their block on Fourth and Market streets. The building will be 54x120 feet. It is to have a stone foundation and cellar, and four stories of brick, besides an attic. The building will be plain, but strong, with galvanized iron cornice and tin roof, and will be heated by hot water. Plans are now being figured on in the office of Otto Kleemann, architect.

BIG BRUINS BEGGING.—Oregon City has not escaped the beggar infliction according to the following paragraph from the *Enterprise*: On Monday five bears, accompanied by a monkey and a lot of vagabond Gypsies, did the town. What with dancing, howling, begging, long, lazy and dirty men, women and children, who begged and pilfered all they could, the town was lively for a while, especially the small boy part.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The new St. Patrick's church at Yaquina has just been completed, says the *Sentinel*. The new church is 16x24 feet. Ground has been broken for the new church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, at Newport, and it is expected that it will be completed by next May. The building will be the largest church in Benton county, 60x40 feet, and will cost about $1500, $1000 of which has already been subscribed.

AN AD. IN LARGE TYPE.—The Oregon immigration board has lately inserted a half-page ad. in the Kansas City *Journal* setting forth the advantages and resources of the state, and the commercial supremacy of Portland, her metropolis and queen city. The board is determined that inasmuch as Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane are advertising on such a large scale, this city should be heard of at least once in a while.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—Tuesday Archbishop Gross of this city received a dispatch announcing the death of Rev. Father Wernher, O. S. B., of Sublimity, Oregon. His death occurred Monday at that place. Deceased had been a sufferer from pulmonary trouble for some time. The remains were conveyed to Mount Angel and were buried there Thursday. Father Wernher was aged about 45 years.

FACE SEVERELY CUT.—New Year's eve, says the Oregon City *Enterprise*, as Bob Gardner, accompanied by several comrades, were coming down Main street, having a good time as they came, they in some way jostled Bob and pushed him through one of the windows in front of Schram's harness shop. His face came in contact with the glass inflicting several severe wounds.

HOLMES' BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The following students have taken positions: Esther Ward, with Heet Bros.' & Co.; Bertha Moores, with Bradstreet's commercial agency; Olive McBride, with Wadhams & Elliott; Mildred Knox, with Parke & Lacy; Ella Boggs, with Bradstreets commercial agency; Jessie Kinsey, with Pickens & Fulton; Vira Combs, with Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.—Miss Katie Putnam, the popular little actress, will appear before a Portland audience for the last time this evening in the play entitled, "The Pearl of Savoy," at the New Park theater.

MRS. SMITH'S LECTURE.—Mrs. Louise Humphrey-Smith will lecture on "Delsarte and His Methods," at 8 o'clock Saturday evening in the assembly hall of the High school. Tickets, 25 cents.

THE PORTLAND CASH GROCERY, 45 First street, is selling 14 lbs. granulated sugar for $1; best Oregon full-weight soap, 25 cents a box; tomatoes, 10 cents per can.

WILL MAKE CONNECTIONS.—The steamer General Miles will leave Astoria for Gray's harbor, Sunday morning after the arrival of the night boat.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Steamer Manzanillo will be laid up for repairs until further notice.

MILES sails for Gray's Harbor Sunday morning, 6th.

WORK ON THE NEW HOTEL.

If the Weather Continues Favorable the Building Will Be Ready For Roofing by April.

In conversation with an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday, George Langford, who has the contract for the brick work on the new hotel, stated that the work on the building is progressing under the most favorable conditions. In another week the fourth story will be completed, and everything will be in readiness to commence work on the fifth. At present there are about forty-five men employed on the building. Of these thirty-seven are bricklayers.

"We are getting some fine brick," continued Mr. Langford, "and trust brick at that. There is not a very extensive demand for brick in other quarters just now, so that we get the very best brick turned out.

"I am getting along with my part of the contract much faster than I expected or even had any reason to hope. This has been owing to the excellent weather, which has enabled me to keep a large force of men steadily at work."

If the weather continues favorable the hotel will be ready for roofing by the 1st of next April. Should the work be prosecuted at that rate, the new Portland hotel will be formally thrown open to the public much earlier than heretofore anticipated.

Great reduction at The Lace House.

JUDGES, JURIES, ATTORNEYS

Wasp and Flaquel Held to Answer the Charge of Smuggling.

Allowed $500 Damages—Buchtel-Dudley Case—Mechanic's Lien—Cohn Failure—Judge Tanner's Tribunal—Justices' Courts.

John Wasp, who was arrested at the same time with Antolno Flaquel for trying to smuggle opium ashore from the Æthelbert, had an examination before United States Commissioner Paul R. Deady yesterday, and was held to answer in the sum of $700. The testimony went to show that Wasp was the owner of the opium, and that Flaquel was carrying it ashore for him. There is seemingly a clear case against both Flaquel and Wasp for smuggling. The other two, arrested for complicity, were, it is understood, to have a share of the profits, but whether a charge of smuggling can be fastened on them or not remains to be seen.

ALLOWED $500 DAMAGES.

The suit of John Hartman against R. S. Perkins, to recover $5000 damages for injuries sustained in the elevator shaft at the Holton house, was decided in the U. S. circuit court yesterday, the jury finding a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500. In charging the jury the court said that if they believed the testimony to the effect that when the plaintiff went into the elevator shaft to work Mr. Perkins's son said he would keep the doors locked, then defendant was liable for compensating damages, and if it was proved that it was Mr. Perkins who let the elevator down and injured the plaintiff he was also liable for willful and malicious damages. The jury probably thought that $500 would compensate Hartman for his injuries, and so allowed him that amount.

THE BUCHTEL-DUDLEY CASE.

Upon the assembling of court yesterday morning Judge Shattuck delivered his charge to the jury in the case of Buchtel vs. Dudley. They retired about 9:45, and during the day their voices rose high in debate. They were unable to reach a verdict at 9 o'clock, and they were locked up for the night.

A MECHANICS' LIEN.

The suit of Thomas P. French, who is suing his employers for $39 before Judge Stearns, involves several interesting questions. French, while in the employ of Borlen & Jones, contractors, worked upon a house for a man named Conley in West Portland. He now brings action against them to enforce his mechanics' lien.

THE COHN FAILURE.

George and Sig Cohn have settled with their Portland creditors. The assigned claims which Mr. Dawson held, and for which judgment was yesterday given in the sum of $3903 98, they have been unable to put off. On the Saturday evening before Christmas, demurrers were filed in Judge Shattuck's court to Dawson's complaints. This would delay the finding in those cases until the suits brought by the family had been decided, and the property sold. Their lawyers were at a little surprised the following Monday morning by the injunction which Dawson had meanwhile obtained from Judge Stearns, restraining such sale.

To make any arrangement but a square settlement Mr. Dawson and his colleagues were unwilling, and the consequence was that the Cohns secured their Portland creditors for the amount of their claims. The injunction was accordingly withdrawn against them yesterday, and the creditors all came in for their judgments and orders of sale.

THE LIBEL SUIT.

Yesterday morning the demurrers were to have been heard before Judge Stearns to the indictments against M. M. Barnett and F. H. Hicks, charged with criminal libel. C. M. Idleman is counsel for Hicks, who asked permission to withdraw the demurrer and that his client may plead. The court ordered him to appear this morning. A. F. Sears, jr., counsel for Barnett, not being on hand, the argument for the demurrer to his indictment was continued till to-day.

THE GRAND JURY.

Monday next this body will resume work and manufacture new candidates for the state prison. During the recess of the jury the county jail has been filling up again.

PLAT FILED.

A. S. Foster and wife and I. R. Dawson yesterday filed in the clerk's office the plat and description of their "Fountain Tract" on Mount Tabor.

WILL BECOME CITIZENS.

Bartholomew Magistrum, a native of Italy, and David Alexander, a subject of Queen Victoria, filed their declaration of an intention to become citizens of the United States in the county clerk's office yesterday.

COOK AND WHITNEY FOUND GUILTY.

In the police court yesterday afternoon, F. R. Cook and John Whitney appeared for sentence on a charge of vagrancy on which they had been tried the day before. When the two men were first arraigned they asked for a jury trial, but after more mature consideration they subsequently came to the conclusion to submit their case to the court. Their examination occupied the greater part of an afternoon, and when finished decision was reserved until the session of police court yesterday afternoon at 12:30.

Judge Tanner in rendering decision yesterday afternoon, gave it as his opinion that the employment feigned by the defendants was merely a subterfuge to screen them from coming under the statutes of the law. Cook, who represented himself as a barkeeper in Webber's saloon, evidently followed that avocation at intervals only as a pretext, and not as a regular employment, while Whitney was employed as doorkeeper to Brown's gymnasium, the principal attraction of which was a faro bank. Whitney's duties were to admit only the chosen ones to the exclusion of those not initiated in the inner circle of the gymnastic apartments.

"As far as employment is claimed as a defense," continued the court, "I do not believe there is much in it. Even were the defendants engaged in legitimate employment (which the court seriously is to doubt) that fact would still be immaterial as far as this charge is concerned. The testimony of Officer Kerrigan seems to show that the defendants, by their own statements made at the time of the arrest, had no legitimate business on the streets when taken by the officer. The testimony is sufficient to convict both defendants of violating the ordinance, and I will impose a fine of $10 on each."

BARRY AGAIN IN COURT.

John Barry, the man arrested Wednesday night for violence to the dead body of his wife the same evening, in a most brutal and shocking manner, was again in the police court yesterday afternoon to answer to a charge of drunkenness.

Notwithstanding the serious nature of Barry's drunken orgies, the court discharged him when brought up for arraignment Thursday afternoon. This was done merely out of sympathy for the man in his bereavement. After he was given his liberty Barry repaired to the morgue to take another look at the corpse of his deceased wife, and again immediately set about to fill up on bad whisky. Barry was then arrested the second time. When asked to plead to the charge of drunkenness in the police court yesterday afternoon, the prisoner entered a plea of guilty, but begged most piteously to have his sentence commuted, promising never again to appear in court on a similar charge. With tears in his eyes, he implored the court to give him but one more chance.

But the court was obdurate, and refused to trust the prisoner in the community while in his present condition. "Inasmuch as you have abused the leniency shown you yesterday," said the court, "it would not be wise to leave you go again." Barry was fined $50 and will have the escort of an officer to his wife's funeral if he desires to attend it.

COST HIM $5 TO ATTEND COURT.

Charles Thayer was one of the offenders in police court yesterday afternoon, arraigned on a charge of drunkenness. On the payment of $5 bail Thayer had been given his liberty, and his appearance in court yesterday indicated that he had come with the idea of receiving a fine of $5, and thus be gainer by $3 in having that amount remitted.

As Officer Holmberg, who made the arrest, began to explain the circumstances of the case, the prisoner's chances of being let off with a light sentence decreased in an inverse ratio to the length of the officer's speech. The result was that Thayer was fined $10, and not having the additional $5, which, including the bail, would purchase his liberty, he was escorted into the criminal railing and will have to serve out his time. Nothing was said, but the sober expression on the faces of some of the other prisoners, indicated that there was a moral to be learned somewhere.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Frank M. Freland, a young man not over 16 years of age, appeared in the police court yesterday afternoon, to answer to a charge of larceny preferred against him by J. H. Atkinson. The defendant is accused of taking a coat valued at $7, a vest valued at $2, and $20 in cash, from the room of the complainant in the Toledo house on Third street, between E. and F. Freeland hardly knew what plea to enter, so was given another day in which to consider what course to pursue.

FOUND GUILTY OF VAGRANCY.

Julius Eighoik, was arraigned in Justice Tuttle's court at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on a charge of vagrancy. The defendant claimed that he had been making all reasonable efforts to obtain employment, but without avail. He is now owing several parties in the city, at whose instance the arrest was caused. Several witnesses for the state testified regarding the insincerity of the defendant in keeping his promise. It was also developed in the evidence, that the defendant had shown a marked degree of deadbeatism in several business transactions, and the court came to the conclusion that he was guilty of the offense with which he is charged. The court imposed a fine of $20 in default of which the defendant was taken to the county jail.

MORE CHINAMEN FOR THE GRAND JURY.

The entire afternoon session in Justice Phelan's court was occupied in the examination of Chung Lee and Chan Sew, charged on complaint of Hoy Wing with an attempt to commit burglary on the night of December 31, 1888. The court room was packed with an interesting assemblage of Mongolians who had come to witness the proceedings.

Hoy Wing, who is a member of the Chinese mission school, and has some pretenses to Christianity, occupies a room with two of his companions at No. 249 Second street. The prosecuting witness being placed on the stand, testified that it was about 11 o'clock at night when the defendants made a forcible entrance into his apartments. He was practicing on his violin at the time the men entered, and without a word or a warning, Chung Lee began to rain vigorous blows on the head of the complainant and on his violin. The violin strings were broken. He could not say what the objects of the defendants could be, unless it was burglary. The defendants had roomed in the same building some time ago, but had no business there at the time of this attempted burglary. They had visited the prosecuting witness and his room mates on several occasions, but had been forbidden the room for a long period subsequent to their joint residence in the building.

Seven witnesses were examined on behalf of the state, and the testimony of the prosecuting witness regarding the circumstances of the affair was in the main corroborated.

The defense was based on the allegation of the defendants that they had a right to an entrance by reason of owning property therein. They could give no satisfactory explanation for making the assault, and had in reality a very poor defense.

The examination of witnesses was not concluded until after 4 o'clock, and the argument of counsel consumed about an hour and a half longer. The state was represented by Judge Caples and the defendants by Colonel Drake. The court held the defendants to appear before the grand jury under bonds in the sum of $200 each.

DAY'S NEWS ABBREVIATED.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.

Tracy vs. Reed; set for trial on January 21.

John Hartman vs. Richard Perkins; verdict for plaintiff for $500.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

G. H. Sanderson vs. C. H. Leake; case dismissed and papers withdrawn.

G. W. Werlin vs. John Bellos; judgment by default in the sum of $167.

H. Wolf vs. S. H. Abraham; case dismissed and papers withdrawn.

Joseph M. Bloomfield vs. G. Cohn & Bro.; judgment by default for $1237, and order issued for sale of attached personal property.

Ferd C. Cohn vs. same; same judgment; amount $1781 83.

Mark L. Cohn vs. same; same judgment; amount $1576 13.

Abraham C. Cohn vs. same; same judgment; amount $1373 16.

Louis Wertheimer vs. same; same judgment; amount $260, with interest from November 17, 1888.

E. H. Morgan vs. same; same judgment; amount $3533 95.

I. R. Dawson vs. same; same judgment; amount $4354.

Same vs. same; same judgment; amount $1549 99.

Kaminer, Prinz & Co. vs. S. H. Abraham; case dismissed and papers withdrawn.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

Commercial National Bank of Oregon vs. Monday, Johnson, et al.; demurrer to answer of R. Davidson overruled; plaintiff allowed five days to answer.

Wm. Moss vs. Thomas Moss et al.; motion to strike out part of answer of Annie and J. C. Hart sustained; five days to plead.

I. R. Dawson vs. G. Cohn et al.; withdrawn from the file.

Valeria Gorson vs. Leopold Gerson; trial continued.

State vs. I. H. Hicks and M. M. Burnet; demurrer to indictment overruled; to-day to plead.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. vs. Leo Strouse et al.; injunction discharged and motion for appointment of receiver continued till the 7th inst.

Thomas French vs. A. D. Jones et al.; argued and submitted.

THERE WAS NO FEMININE PREFIX,

Which Caused a Confusion in Address, and Led to Some Embarrassment to Both.

Those independent people who do not furnish their correspondents with the number of their street and residence or postoffice box, or who prefer to have their letters thumbed over thoroughly by the general delivery clerk, are always unhappy by reason of their mail being delivered to some one of a similar name. Some weeks ago a young lady was in Portland, a fair share of whose woes were spread before the public eye over her own signature in the columns of THE OREGONIAN.

In her communication it was stated that she was one of Boston's 18,000 unmarried women, and her regret at continuing in this unhappy lot was amply apparent between the lines.

A portion of her troubles, however, she did not make known. It seems that she had ordered her mail addressed to a surname with two initials, without any feminine prefix. It so happened that a prominent merchant of the city had a name which exactly corresponded with that used by the young lady. Naturally enough, her letters came to him and were by him opened. There was no way to prevent the trouble, for how was he to know whether a letter addressed plainly to him was for the lady or himself.

A batch of these opened letters, accompanied by a brief explanation of the circumstances, were mailed to Miss So-and-so. In due course of time an answer came to the note, which was even more plaintive and more pathetic than the published letter had been. It makes very entertaining reading. The gentleman was a married man, however, and he is still a stranger to the young lady.

TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENT.

The following circular, issued from the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in this city, is self-explanatory

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. , 1889.

Mr. Frank O'Neill is this day appointed traveling passenger agent of this company, vice Mr. W. F. Carson, resigned.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Genl. Passenger Agt.

Approved:
CHAS. S. FEE, Genl. Passenger and Ticket Agt.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The Savings Bank of the Portland Trust Company of Oregon is conducted upon a safe and conservative basis. It is kept open during the usual banking hours of each business day, and also on Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock. Clerks, mechanics, salesladies and all others are invited to call and learn rates of interest and other particulars. Office, 69 Third street.

JUST ARRIVED.

The elegant white curly Angora rugs, 3x6 feet, only $3 50 each at H. F. Gullixson & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Abington block, Portland, Or.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Very Profuse Compliment Paid to This Magnificent Structure in Portland.

What an Eastern Correspondent Has to Say About the Edifice—"The City Should Feel Proud of It."

A correspondent of the *American Volunteer*, published at Carlisle, Penn., has recently traveled all over this state, and has written a number of interesting letters of his impressions of the country. Extracts of some of these letters have already been published in THE OREGONIAN. The correspondent, who signs his letters "J. Z.," made a visit to Portland before starting on his homeward journey. Among other objects of interest in this city, the correspondent visited the public schools. Speaking specially of the High school building, the writer says:

But the public building in Portland that pleased me most was the public high school building. And not only does it please visitors, but from the frequency and prominence with which it appears in the Oregon prints, it is plain that the Portlanders are both well pleased with it and very proud of it. It is the most conspicuous building in the upper or resident section of the city, overtopping all others for some distance around. I had seen its portrait and read of its merits before arriving in Portland, and of course felt anxious to go through it and see what it was like. The opportunity didn't come to me until late, after I had seen much of this great Northwest's greatness and being partly surfeited with seeing, yet this school building, even under unfavorable conditions, stirred up my interest and admiration to their deepest depth. Like at the marriage of Cana, the best was kept until the last.

It is a magnificent building; more like a cathedral than a public school building of twenty or thirty years ago. It is located on elevated ground and faces to the east, as though it was intended as a standing invitation to the East to come West and be educated. Upon entering it you find yourself in a large apartment, which is the janitor calls the main hall, but which would by more fitly called the rotunda. It encloses nearly as much space as the rotunda of the capitol at Harrisburg does, and when you walk to the center and look up towards the roof you look through three circles, just as you do in the rotunda of the Pennsylvania state capitol. On one side of this hall there was standing, at the time of my visit, a large and elegant piano, which was evidently there for school purposes. On this floor, and opening from the main hall, there are six large class rooms, a recitation room and a library. To the sides of the center of the hall are stairways leading to the basement story, where are a large play room for the High school girls, one for the High school boys, one for the primary girls and one for the primary boys.

There is a large furnace room in the center of the basement story, and at the north and south sides are water closets. There are also water closets at appropriate places on the upper floors. The basement floor is also accessible through eight different doors from the outside. At the east and west ends of the main hall wide easy stairways ascend to the second floor where there are six class-rooms, a fine private office for the principal of the High school and another for the city superintendent. Speaking tubes and electric bells are provided, and the principal of the school can communicate from his room with every class-room in the large building. Up on the third floor there are two recitation rooms and a large audience room for public exercises.

This room has a gallery and the seats on the floor and in the gallery are so arranged as to seat the largest number of persons. A convenient platform occupies one side of the room which is reached by a very handsome stairway, and a large cabinet organ stands conveniently near. This audience room very much resembles the audience room of the Presbyterian church at Shippensburg, Pa., but will seat a much larger number of people. The elevation of the room is a decided advantage. The young orators need not contend against the noises of the street and can impress themselves the more effectually upon their hearers; besides there is always plenty of pure air, still in Oregon they don't suffer so much for that article as we do on warm days in the East.

The building has a firmness and solidity about it that is remarkable for a wooden structure. It cost $140,000. The furniture and apparatus and outside surroundings are in entire harmony with the elegance and completeness of the building. I was not the only visitor to the Pacific Northwest that was captured by this schoolhouse. Seven hundred of the Eastern teachers who were roving around over the Pacific slope had visited it before me, and one of the Oregon newspapers credited Superintendent R. K. Buehrle, of Lancaster, Pa., with the remark that the privilege of teaching in such a building was worth $500 a year. Coming from an experienced educator that remark may give my teacher readers a better idea of the magnificence of the building than the best possible description my pen can give of it. But the Portlanders don't require teachers to pay for the privilege of teaching. On the contrary, they pay them better than teachers are paid in Pennsylvania.

Miss Ella C. Sabin, as city superintendent and principal of the High school, receives $3000 a year for her services. Professor Thomas H. Crawford formerly was the city superintendent, and received a salary of $2400 a year, and Professor R. K. Warren, formerly the principal of the High school, at a salary of $2000; but last summer the school authorities united the two positions and elected Miss Sabin to the place. Miss Sabin is a Wisconsin lady but has taught in the Portland schools for twelve years. She is only one of the lady teachers o' Portland. Out of the eighty-four teachers the city employs, all but six are ladies. Miss Burnham, principal of one of the high schools, receives a salary of $1800 a year, and a Miss Reynolds, principal of another, receives $1700—salary enough in each instance to keep a husband on and keep him well, too.

"PEARL OF SAVOY" TO-NIGHT.

Katie Putnam gave another fine performance of Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," before a good house at the New Park theater last night. Miss Putnam's charming rendition of Little Nell and the Marchioness, have been reviewed in these columns so often that comment is unnecessary. At the matinee today the "Old Curiosity Shop" will be repeated, and to-night which will be Katie Putnam's farewell performance, the "Pearl of Savoy" will be presented. "In Honor Bound" was announced for to-night, but owing to the favor in which the "Pearl of Savoy" was received, the management deemed it advisable to have Miss Putnam bid goodbye to her many admirers in a play that first brought her into prominence and made her fame and fortune.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad, Office, No. 2 Washington street.

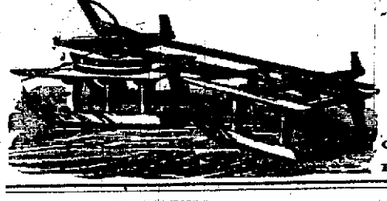
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.
D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE NORTHWEST
PLAIN AND BARBED FENCE WIRE
WIRE ROPE AND WIRE CABLE
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WIRE
WIRE NAILS
WIRE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT
STARK & WALKER'S,
NEW MARKET BLOCK, : : : : : : : : PORTLAND, OR.
We Guarantee our Goods the Best.
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST QUALITY CONSIDERED.
It will pay all those wanting Wire Goods of any kind to call and see before placing their orders.

Pears' Soap
Fair white hands.
Bright clear complexion.
Soft healthy skin.
"PEARS"—The Great English Complexion SOAP.—Sold Everywhere.

SUNNYSIDE
No tiresome hills, discouraging stumps or gravel beds to overcome, on the contrary, beautiful grounds ready for buildings. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no suburb about Portland has so many homes and owners, and so many cottages now being erected or under contract. Next summer on the motor line will be running within a week. Mr. Joseph Holmes can be found at the store and will show the grounds and give information. Lots can be secured until deposit is made with
J. FRED CLARK & SONS, or TELFER, STEARNS & CO.,
No. 18 Stark St., No. 85 Stark St.


ECKS SEEDS
Of All Sizes and Styles. Send for Circulars and Prices.
PORTLAND, OR.

AMUSEMENTS.
NEW PARK THEATER.
Farewell Performances of the Favorite
KATIE PUTNAM
MATINEE.
"OLD CURICISITY SHOP."
TO-NIGHT. GOOD-BY.
PEARL OF SAVOY,
Given in Benefit of 1st Regiment. O. N. G.
Reserved seats at Hoyt Bros.' (late Prentice's) and at M. A. Gunst & Co.'s.

The Great Battle Painting!
ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.
This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

Cort's Standard Theater
The Supply is Inexhaustible.
Another Delegation of Fun-Makers.
Portland's Leading Variety House.
Our Patrons Have So Decided.

Plies United by Cotton Rivets and Cannot Separate.
BEST BELT IN THE WORLD.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.,
91 & 93 Front St., Portland, Or.

PALACE HOTEL
Spokane Falls, W. T.

The Finest, Most Commodious and Best Furnished Hotel west of Chicago.
Large and well lighted Sample Rooms.
EDWARD KOHN, Manager.
Corner First and Post Sts., opposite N. P. R. R. Depot, Spokane Falls, W. T.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 6.

THE KING OF COREA.

In Audience With His Majesty in His Royal Palace at Seoul.

With the King Looks, Acts and Talks—His Two Thousand Court Servants—One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Palaces.

[Copyrighted, 1888, by the Author.]

SEOUL, Corea, Dec. 3, 1888.—[Special Correspondence.]—Just one hundred years before Columbus discovered America, generations before Shakespeare was born, more than two hundred years before Luther stirred up Germany with his preaching, a hundred years before the first Bible was printed, when all England was sleeping on straw, and when pins had yet to be known, the present dynasty of Corea sat upon its imperial throne and governed its cream-faced, almond-eyed subjects. The blood that flows in the veins of Hi, the present king of Corea, is of the same continuous royal stream which has flowed over the Corean throne since 1392. During that time twenty-nine kings have reigned and the power of each has been more despotic than that of the czar of Russia. The royal blood has not weakened by its flowing, and his majesty of to-day has the best qualities of his ancestors and is one of the most progressive of the Asiatic rulers.

I had an audience and an interview with him to-day. It was at the royal palace and was presented by our minister, Mr. Hugh A. Dinsmore. We rode to the palace in state. Our conveyances were two Sedan chairs, each borne by eight big-hatted Coreans. Policies and the whole escorted by twelve of the king's soldiers. Winding our way through the narrow streets of the capital we were carried out into the broad avenues which leads to the palace and which runs through Seoul from one end of it to the other, dividing it almost in halves. Groups of white-clad, almond-eyed, yellow-faced men squatting on the streets stopped their boy were about three inches wide, and they were plated with a great number of small squares fastened by joints. On some of the belts these squares were of gold, on others they were of silver, and on others belts of green jade or other precious stones. Each quality had its significance, and Mr.